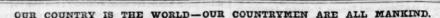
17 France - \$2 50 per annum, in advance. IP All remittances are to be made, and all letters plaint to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directel, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

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Advertisements making less than a square intoried three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auisel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Flaracial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GEAT LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Waxable Phillips. [This Committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper-not for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1072.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

agement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves—for articles of me chandize, under

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

Selections.

VOL. XXI. NO. 30.

From the London Inquirer.

AMERICAN SLAVERY. A Special Meeting of Members of the Unitarian Assertion, and of the Unitarian body generally, was held on Friday, June 13th, at the Freemasons' Tavem, to deliberate on the duty of English Unitarians in reference to slavery in the United States, and to adopt such resolutions as the occasion may demand.

The attendance was very large, (the company having to adjourn to a larger room before the proceed-

ing to adjourn to a larger man so could begin,) comprehending ministers from all logs could begin,) comprehending ministers from all logs of the country; and, as the resolutions were parts of manimously, they may be considered as represed manimously, they may be considered as repcenting the general feelings of the Unitarian body. The Rev. Dr. HUTTON was called to the chair, and surrounding him and in the meeting we observed the following ministers and gentlemen:—The Revs. D. Davison, T. Madge, B. Mardon, Dr. Sadler, J. O. ier, E. Tagart, W. Vidler, and Mr. C. Corkran, of London; the Revs. H. Alexander. Newry; George andon; the Revs. H. Armingham: C. Ber-trustrong, Bristol; S. Bache, Birmingham: C. Ber-v, Leicester; Francis Bishop, Liverpool; J. Briggs, ry, Leicester; Francis Bishop, Liverpool; J. Briggs, Bessell'e-Green; T. W. Briggs, Dover; R. L. Car-penter, Neath; James Cooper, Birmingham; T. Cooper, Dorchester; H. W. Crosskey, Derby; D. Davis, Lancaster; J. Gordon, Coventry; W. A. Janes, Bridgewater; R. E. B. Maclellan, Canterbury;

F. L. Marshall, Warwick: R. M. Montgomery, Fauston; J. G. Robberds, Manchester; J. H. Ryranton; J. G. Robberts, Mallehester; J. L. Short, and, Bradford; R. Shaen, Edinburgh; J. L. Short, Brdport: H. Solly, Cheltenham; E. Talbot, Ten-Balport: H. Solly, Cheitenham; E. Fallot, Fenterlen; T. F. Thomas, Ipswich; and Dr. W. B. Carpen, F. Gibso, Esq., W. H. Ashurst, Esq., S. Shaen, Esq., J. C. Lawrence, Esq., and J. Lalor, Esq., London; — Baker, Esq., Northampton; J. B. Estlin, Esq. and C. J. Thomas, Esq., of Bristol, &c. &c., Mr. and Mrs. Craft, Mr. W. Wells Brown, and Messes, Alexander Duvall and F. S. Anderson, who are all fugitive slaves, were also present; and some of the original promoters, in America, of abolition-ism, as Mrs. Chapman, Miss 'Z'eston, Miss Emma Weston, and Miss Cabot, (sister to Mrs. Follen.) The Rev. Dr. HUTTON having taken the chair

ording to announcement, he called upon J. B. Est-in, Esq., of Bristol, to state the circumstances that ad occasioned the present meeting.

Mr. Estian then rose, amid cheers, and said, that as this was the first anti-slavery meeting of Unitarians connected with various congregations since the termination of slavery in our own colonies, he was glad to have the opportunity of detailing its origin, especially as it had been hastily summoned, and some obstacles had been opposed to its assembling. Early in April last, a large anti-slavery meeting was held in Brustol, consisting of about a thousand friends of the cause, when a resolution was moved by the Rev. T. S. Crisp, (Head of the Baptist College Bristol,) and seconded by Rev. W. James, de-aring the sinfulness of slavery, and recommending to the ministers and congregations of that city to take such steps as might appear to them effectual to ring the subject before their bodies assembling in London, with the view of not admitting to their in London, with the view of not admining to the populate any clergymen from America, who have, either directly or indirectly, given their sanction to the Fugitive Slave Law; and of expestulating with rethren of their respective denominations in ted States, upon the support given to slavery by the religious bodies of that country. A resolu-tion of a similar nature had been previously passed by a Bristol Anti-Slavery Society, and both were officially transmitted to the Secretary of the 'Western Unitarion Christian Union,' with the request that they might be brought before the Union at the next meeting, which was to take place at Bridgewater, on the 22d of April. After due consideration, the Committee of the Union thought it desirable to in-troduce the subject into the report, and to recom-mend the meeting, if they saw fit, to comply with ransmitted to them. After the report was read at the meeting of the Union, and a speech had been delivered by one of our ministers, which, though mended to be of an anti-slavery character, Mr. Est-lin considered to be such as would have procured for the speaker a rote of thanks from the 'gentlemen of property and standing' in Boston, who wished our friends William and Ellen Craft to go back into slavery-(hear)-and who have since succeeded in sending back the unfortunate Sims to that cruel fate, the meeting adjourned, with the understanding that the reharks just made, so unsatisfactory to many of the friends of the slave, should be replied to at the evening session. In the evening, as soon as another minister had commenced the refutation of what had been advanced in the morning, it was another minister had commenced in the morning. moved by one of the members, that the discussion was alogether irrelevant to the objects of the Union, and, on a division, the chairman declared that the notion was confirmed,-a decision which necessariy led to the resignation of those members of the committee who had sanctioned the report. On the committee who had sanctioned the report. On the life in May, at a congregational meeting of the Lewin's Mead Society, Bristol, convened by the ministers, resolutions were passed thanking the Rev Messrs, Armstrong and James for their intention country advances. not welcoming to their pulpit any clergyman from the United States, who had not opposed the Fugitiv Sire Bill; and also requesting the Committee of th Bellsh and Foreign Unitarian Association to brin ward some motion at the approaching anniversar seeching our American brethren to take an activ put in opposing that iniquitous system which so dis-graced their country. The Bristol resolution trans-mitted to the London Committee, and the refusal c-tiat body to sanction any allusion to American sla-very at the Anniversary, as published in the Inquire of the 7th of June, were then read by Mr. Estlir That the opportunity of collecting the opinions, upo-this important question, of a large number of the Unitarian body about to assemble in London migh-not be lost, twelve ministers subscribed a recon-Unitarian body about to assemble in London miglinot be lost, twelve ministers subscribed a recommendation, advertised in the last Inquirer, that a anti-slavery meeting should be held on this day, an expressed the hope that suitable arrangements would be made in time to be communicated at the anniversary in Essex street Chapel, on the precedin Wednesday. (Hear.) It was hoped that the Committee of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, as they declined to sanction the bringing for ward of the slavery question at the meeting, an knew that it was not the intention of those who feldeeply upon it to force it upon their attention, would deeply upon it to force it upon their attention, would

deeply upon it to force it upon their attention, woul have lent their aid in providing the requisite account modation for the holding of a separate and specimeeting. (Hear, hear.) Such, however, was not the Mr. Estlin proceeded to detail the circumstance Air. Eatlin proceeded to detail the circumstance attending the procuring of a place for the meeting on American Slavery. The originators of the it tended meeting had hoped to have procurred Essestent Chapel for the purpose, but Mr. Madge did no at so short a notice, feel the propriety of offering to them. He (Mr. Eatlin) then called at Exeter Halands as we have clerk on the subject of engaging a root there. He fully explained the character of the mee

ing, and was assured that there would be no difficulty whatever, but that, for form's sake, it was necessary that the request should go before the Secretary. Who included in the purpose of the grove, the moderate by that the request should go before the Secretary. Who included in the advertisement of the grove, the moderate by lidgment of Him who alone can read it, let us freely disperse. Leaving the human heart, then, to the request should go before the Secretary. Who included in the advertisement of the grove, the moderate whigh, and temperate Statesmen! Nor did Swift was necessary of the grove, the moderate whigh, and temperate statesmen! Nor did Swift was necessary. While Tories call his glory, which are the politician:—

'the moderation placing all his glory, which and the string of the nature and tendency of men's words and deeds.'

Dr. Howron then called upon the Rev. Mr. Armstrag to move the first resolution.

Mr. Armstrag to move the first resolution.

Mr. Armstrag to move the first resolution of the subject under the decision of the committee, would be greatly important it to the Unitarians. Mr. Estlin, instead of a prejudice in favor of Unitarian Christianity. However hattriff the fugitive slave, who he weight of many prejudices. He came to it under the purpose one in which all parties strong to move the first resolution.

Mr. Armstrag to move the first resolution was and that he believed the Committee would be greatly important it to the Unitarians. Mr. Estlin, instead of the weight of many prejudices. He came to it under the purpose one in which all parties strong to move the first resolution was a strong to make the purpose one in which all parties while great power of God for the saving of men, both in the decision of the Committee, serving the moderation placing all his glory.

While Tories call him the mercy. It means mod very naturally thought would be a silent argument in support of the request, but Mr. Craft was told that the Secretary could not see him, but that his friends the Secretary could not see him, but that his friends could not have the Hall. (Shame.) Under those circumstances, he (Mr. Estlin) had engaged a room at that Tavern, and the meeting would be held at 11 o'clock the following day. He feared that the different announcements would militate against the attendance, but they had been unavoidable; and he trusted that many of those then before him would attend and assist in passing such resolutions as the crisis appeared to demand. (Hear.) [A small handbill, containing these particulars, was circulated amongst the audience.]

Cloudy and discouraging as the prospect of a good

meeting appeared yesterday, the present large as-sembly was an ample compensation for any trouble experienced by those who were anxious to furnish an opportunity for the discussion of our duty, as Uni-tarians, in reference to American slavery. Though he did not expect general sympathy in his views, he trusted there were those present who could feel un-willing that our Orthodox brethtren should be before us in advocating the cause of the unhappy slave of America. (Hear.) Mr. Estlin then referred to the anti-slavery resolutions that had been passed by va-rious Orthodox bodies, many of them specially ad-vocating the exclusion from their pulpits of ministers from the United States, who had given any support, 'either by speech or by silence,' to the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. Among those were, the 'Bapheld in London of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; the Evangelical Alliance, &c. He was pleased, however, to add, that Unitarian So-

Committee of the Western Union of the Saying that they were not assembled to pass judgment on the proceedings either of the Western Union or its committee, but for a more important purpose.

W. Cotton, Esq., also complained, and Mr. Montgomery briefly concluded.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting as follows:—I accept, with unfeigned reluctance, the honor conferred upon me, not because I do not deem it an honor—not because I do not sympathize with you from the bottom of my heart in the motives which have prompted you to convene this meeting—but because I always feel my incompetency to express my feelings as I should wish on these occasions. I rejoice, however, in the present instance to be surrounded by those who will supply my deficiencies, and shall proceed, therefore, without further apology, to introduce the object of our meeting by a few brief observations. The Fugitive Slave Law of America I agree, I trust with all before me, in regarding as a most wicked law—(hear)—a law, the design and tendency of which is to drive back, to cloud over, the spirit of the age, which had already of ment and the design and tendency of which is to drive back, to cloud over, the spirit of the age, which had already of ment and the design and tendency of which is to drive back, to cloud over, the spirit of the age, which had already the spirit of the age, which had already to republic sale near Bladensburg, Maryland, on wednesday, 20th December next, forty-five or fifty very valuable young Negroes, consisting of men and very spirit of the age, which had already the spirit of the age, which had already the spirit of the age, which had already the spirit of the age, which had already to republic sale near Bladensburg, Maryland, on wednesday, 20th December next, 6 forty-five or fifty very valuable young Negroes, consisting of men and very the spirit of the age, which had already the spirit of the age, which had already the process the spirit of the age, which had already the age of the process. in regarding as a most wicked law—(hear)—a law, the design and tendency of which is to drive back, to cloud over, the spirit of the age, which had already rendered the compromises of the American Constitution (criminal, I besitate not to say, in their origin, as such compromises almost always are—but which would be still more so in their continuance; all but a millity in the free States—a law intended to make freemen worse than slaveholders—(cheers)—inasmuch as the slaveholder retains his power to do good to his slave—to feed, clothe, and confort him—but to his slave—to feed, clothe, and confort him—but he who sends a man back into slavery not only relinquishes his own power to do him good, but gives to others, who will exercise it he knows not how, uncontrolled the power of doing him evil; a law, the necessary result of which is not merely to cause that we haves of the heart, which a recent few home defersickness of the heart which arises from hope defer-red—the best and brightest of all hopes—but to break the heart by its frustration; a law which consigns the already worn and wearied captive, after a chort breathing space, to sterner bondage, more inaligprainty that we so regard it, and that we should express our strong sympathy with those of their number, who, viewing the wicked law as we do, have
nobly resolved, and stil more nobly proclaimed their
resolution, not to obey it, but to do honor to the genius of all law by the breach of a particular law
which does such deep dishonor to its name and pacontage—who have above their trie levely by im-

SLAVES.

HORSES

this world and that which was to come; and he could not admit it to be in its rightful place, except when found at the side of all that was adapted to advance the happiness and freedom of the human race. (Hear.) He came to it under the weight of a prejudice in favor of England, and her noble name; whose traditions, 'with all her faults,' more than those of any nation, were in favor of the generous and free; and whose example gave her some title to lift her voice in the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed. He came to it borne down by a prejudice in favor of everlasting humanity, which knew no dif-ference of clime or color, when right was to be done, and cruelty and wrong were to be arrested or reproved. Such were his prejudices, and he could hope they would be as leniently interpreted as they were candidly confessed. He would beg the meeting to consider calmly what it was upon which they were called to pronounce an opinion. He besought them each to understand this matter; and having one seen it in its real light, then to go forth, and once seen it in its real light-then to go forth, and as God might give them opportunity, to speak and act in behalf of the unhappy slave. Would they like to know what a slave was? Here was a definition to know what a slave was? Here was a definition direct from authority in the lund of slaves. It was the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina, delivered by Judge Ruffin:—The end of slavery is the profit of the master, his security, and the public peace. The subject is one doomed in his own person, and in his posterity, to live without knowledge, and without capacity to make any thing his own and to toil that others may reap Fugitive Stave Liw. Among those were, the Brist Union' meeting in London; a body of Members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Congregational Union; the Annual Meeting tershire Congregational Union of the Congregation of the C incident, significantly pointed to them as he was quoting this description.) 'What moral considerations,' this Judge proceeded, 'shall be addressed to England and Wales; the Evangelical Alliance, &c. He was pleased, however, to add, that Unitarian Societies were showing an interest in this great question, which he was satisfied must, ere long, diffuse itself more widely through our body. Besides congregational meetings at Bristol, Exeter, Tavistock, Celtenham, Warrington, the Isle of Wight and Barry, resolutions had been also passed at the Sunday School Association at Manchester by the London Domestic Mission, and by the General Assembly of General Baptist Churches, held in London. Mr. Wicksteed had given notice of one to be moved at the West Riding Tract Society, and it is known that an eminent minister in the north, (the Rev. John James Tayler,) intends bringing one forward at the Lancashire and Cheshire provincial meeting. (Cheers.) In the discussion that was about to ensuin reference to our American brethren, Mr. Estin hoped, that, however highly we may esteem gentleness, and moderation, and kindness, and politeness, we shall not allow any such considerations to lead us to compromise the great and eternal principles of truth and justice. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. R. M. Montgomery, of Taunton, rose to explain the course he had felt bound 6 pursue at Bridgewater, and complained of the conduct of the Committee of the Western Unitarian Christian Union. After some time, Mr. Lator rose to order, it is a state of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of concubinage; for, in the eye of the last of co ttee of the Western Unitarian Christian ness of marriage and of home, compelling them to After some time, Mr. Lalor rose to order, live in a state of concubinage; for, in the eye of the

> PUBLIC SALE OF VERY VALUABLE NE-GROES AND STOCK.—The subscriber will offer for public sale near Bladensburg, Maryland, on Wednesday, 20th December next, forty-five or fity very valuable young Negroes, consisting of men and teomes, boys, girls, and children. At the same time and place, he will offer his entire stock of blood-horses, together with some farm stock.
> (Signed,)

SAMUEL SPRIGG. In the New Orleans Bulletin we find the follow-

ing delectable sample:-NEGROES FOR SALE. A negro woman, twen ty-four years of age, and has two children, one eight, and the other three years. Said negroes will be sold separately or together, as desired. The woman is a good seamstress. She will be sold low, for cash, or exchanged for groceries. For terms, apply to Maynew, Bliss & Co.'

(Sensation, and cries of 'Shame!') Perhaps enough was said to show what slaves and slavedom were at this hour, in the model Republic of the world. But it was said, 'with all this, England and Englishmen the already worn and wearied captive, after a short breathing space, to sterner bondage, more malignant cruelty, and, in all probability, speedier death. Thus viewing this law, is it not right and fit, my friends—is it not a sacrea duty which we owe to God and our fellow-men—both to the free and the captive, that we should tell our American brethren plainly that we so regard it, and that we should express our strong sympathy with those of their number, who, viewing the wicked law as we do, have them have it, and welcome. But sympathy was of mobily recolamed their resolution, not to obey it, but to do honor to the greater. The question was, which was such deep dishonor to its mame and parentage—who have shown their true loyalty by indicate. The question was, which welcomes sufficiently the greater. The question was, which welcomes sufficiently the greater. The question was, which welcomes sufficiently the greater in the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the total case which that excellent man had manifested to the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the continuous speaker with much care which that excellent man had manifested to the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when the vision of his life. Mr. Thomas supported the vision of his free which that excellent man had manifested the vision of his material with the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when the last hopes of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when the vision of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when the heart of his part of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when the vision of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when he heart of his part of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when he heart of his part of his life. Mr. Thomas supported when he heart of his life. Mr. Thomas supporte slaveholders. Well, if we had any to spare, let them have it, and welcome. But sympathy was of two sorts—primary and secondary—the lesser and the greater. The question was, which was the greater sufferer, the slave, or the holder of the slave? If the former, by all means let your first and chief pity be reserved for him. But, if the latter, then let there be no mistake, no nice reasonings, no hesitations,—but where keenest sufferings and deepost wrong are. Lere let our sympathies smeed.

America. It grieves the friends of the slave, both there and here, that these men are so much in earnest. If they would only be moderate, all would be well,—and the cause of the slave would advance instead of being retarded. Plausible words! But what was the answer? This, among a hundred others, which any one who knew the real history of about the cause of the slave would availe stance. The Rev. Thomas Cooper mentioned a circumstance of being retarded. Plausible words! But what was the answer? This, among a hundred others, which any one who knew the real history of about the cause of the slave would availe stance. The Rev. Epwarp Talbot, after observing that

stead of being retarded. Plausible words! But what was the answer? This, among a hundred others, which any one who knew the real history of abolition, could easily supply. It was not want of moderation, but verifurg for the slave at all, which stirred the anger of the shaveholder. This Channing proved. Though earnest, he was not charged with being immoderate. Yet Channing lost caste in his own Boston, and Governor Hammond of North Carolina had the candor to forewarn him that twenty thousand men would not save his life, should be dare to cross their borders! What then was to be done? It appeared to him but one course was open: to do the right and speak the true; no matter whom it might sooner or later would bless the work He sent us on earth to do. This was our solution. We had no time to study phrases; or to sit down accusing ourselves of our past misdeeds. It has been said, it was but fifteen years or so since we washed our own hands of this crime which so troubles us and others, But what a fifteen years or so since we washed our own hands of this crime which so troubles us and others, But what a fifteen years or so since we washed our own hands of this crime which so troubles us and others, and yet the serious of the cardinal pass for the friends of the slave in the United States. One, in particular, of no slight celebrity, had been heard to say he would not tell a fic, or profess a false faith; no, not to save the Union, it evenly save the friends of the slave in the United States. One, in particular, of no slight celebrity, had been heard to say he would not tell as fic, or profess a false faith; no, not to save the Union, it evenly save and the save in the friends of the slave or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

My first question is:—Had the compacting States a England, in consequence of the just dissatisfaction right to make such an agreement? Why not? Observe that the word slave or slavery is not once named. The Declaration of Independence had, from 3,000,000 men be a less source of danger and eleven, wears, before, published to the world the right free control of the party of the state of the st named. The Declaration of Independence had, room 3,000,000 men be a less source of danger and eleven years before, published to the world the following noble sentiments, worthy of Christians, of patriots, and of advocates for the rights of man, viz: "We hold these truths to be Self-Evi-Dent, that all men are created equal; that they pare endowed by their Creator with certain inalient."

The more slovenly cultivation of the soil, the expense of which is greater than free labor, are additional reasons why all Americans who wish well to the cause. words stand, emblazoned in light which even the bilind can see, and never—never to be erased or obscured. After such a deciaration before heaven and earth, without one dissenting voice, how could their mortal men whose names are appended to that Declaration, publish to the world in their Constitution of government, that they fully admitted in practice what they solemnly denied in principle? How could they say—"We authorize the practical denial length to a part of the community is not inalienable?" How would the despotsions of the Old World have pointed the finger of scorn at the plapable disagreement between the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States! It will be seen, our author adds, 'by a moment's reflection, that he was they sure saved by the softened language employed, viz. held to service or labor.' (!!!) Now, what a spectacle we have here: The men who say they would servible to tell the lie direct, condescending to patronize the lie circuitous, and committing their country in the face of the world to the trick of trepanning mankind into approval of the policy which rested on the respectable foundation of saying one thing will add and not openly express, the unutterable infamy of perpetuanting alcare; in the bond on of republican in stitutions. Those be your teachers, your leaders, your' moderates,' in the United States of North America! He had but one word to say in council string alcare; in the bosm of republican in stitutions. Those be your teachers, your leaders, your leaders, your independence, and the respectable foundation of saying one thing will be added to the face of the world to the trick of trepanning markind into approval of the policy which rested on the race of the world to the trick of trepanning markind into approval of the policy which rested on the race of the world to the trick of trepanning markind into approval of the policy which rested on the race of the world to the trick of trepanning markind into approval of the policy which rested on the race of t

held in his hand. (Cheers.)

held in his hand. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. F. Thomas, introduced to the meeting as the friend of the late venerable Thomas Clarkson,) in seconding the resolution, related some interesting circumstances, showing the noble Christian feeling and deep interest in behalf of the colored race which the overlient wan had manifested.

J. G. Robberds, of Manchester College, was re-W. H. Ashurst, Esq., as a layman, wished to ex-

if they shrank from applying them to passing events, their meetings would be cold, formal and lifeless, and the hungerers and thirsters after truth and righteousness would pass them by, and to their empty and barren talk give no heed. The soul could not thrive upon abstract theories—the spirit-life could not be sustained by mere dogmas. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man—O, they were glorious principles! glorious if allowed to bud into action and ripen into fruit. but apart from this they were words, words, and nothing more. this they were words, words, and nothing more. (Cheers.) They were met that morning to apply their principles in regard to that gigantic wrong, human slavery. And what was slavery—in what did its peculiar strocity consist? Not in physical cruelty—not in scars, and wounds, and gashes, but in the dark and describing feet that it dehymanized men the dark and damning fact that it dehumanized men and women, sank them to the condition of articles and property, made them, not persons, intelligent agents, but things, goods, chattels—yes, it dared to take these their brethren, (pointing to the fugitives present,) it dared to take Mrs. Craft, who was then the property of the dared to take the support of the supp sitting just before him, a woman whom he was proud to call his friend, a woman who was fitted, by prona to call his literal, a sit down in any circle, food-given endowments, to sit down in any circle, however polished or refined—it dared to take these their brethren and their sisters, and class them with their orethren and their sisters, and class them with hogs and with horses, with cows and with dogs. (Shame, shame.) He could not speak coolly of such a system—he could not find words in which to give vent to the feelings which heaved and struggled in his bosom, as he thought upon its essential and inherent wickedness. (Hear, hear.)

There was a time, when it was customary to urge that, for American slavery, those States alone were

that, for American slavery, those States alone were responsible where it actually existed. But that plea had been now removed. The Fugitive Slave Act was an act of the Federal Legislature, for which every American citizen was responsible who had not given it his out-spoken and uncompromising opposi-tion. That Act turned the whole of the Northern tion. That Act turned the whole of the Northern States into one wide hunting-ground for the purpuit of fugitive slaves, and made the citizens of the North a hunting constabulary to do the bidding of the slaveholders of the South. (Hear.)—It provided for the appointment of a Commissioner, a Marshal, and a Deputy Marshal, in every county of the free States, whose duty it was to arrest any poor fugitive who might be claimed as a slave. If either of these officers neglected to perform this duty when able to do it, he was to be fined one thousand dollars; and if any citizen refused to help such officer when called on to give his aid,he was one thousand dollars; and if any citizen refused to help such officer when called on to give his aid, he was fined five hundred dollars; and should any American obey the impulses of humanity, and the dictates of religion—should he give refuge or aid of any kind to a panting fugitive, fleeing from the hell of slavery, and urging his steps onward to the heaven of freedom—should he venture to do what they were at this recent doins and honoring thousalves by doing this moment doing, and honoring themselves by doing,
—afford a shelter or give a crust of bread to a colored brother or sister, in such circumstances, he
would be liable to six months' imprisonment, and a
fine of two thousand dollars. (Shame, shame.) Yes, and there was still another provision to be and there was still another provision to be named more monstrous yet,—one so utterly opposed to all the principles of reason and justice, that they would at first naturally hesitate in believing that it could indeed be so. And yet it was indeed true, that that Act offered a bonus, a kind of bribe, to the Commissioner, that is, the Judge who sat on the bench, and decided without the aid of a jury, on every case of a fugitive being claimed, to pronounce against the fugitive and in favor of the claimant. If he send back the fugitive rules slavers, he obtains a fee, not back the fugitive into slavery, he obtains a fee, not of 'thirty pieces of silver,' the old wages of treachery, but of ten dollars, whilst if he allowed him to go free, he is rewarded by a fee of five dollars only (Hear, hear.) What could they think of such a law—what could they think of Christian churches that in any way gray it their senettion? Were they that in any way gave it their sanction? Were they to repress the deep feelings of abhorrence that glowed and burned within their souls, lest by their expression they should offend against politicness, and wound the feelings of men, who, like Dr. Dewey, could not perceive the iniquity of such a measure, and who had declared that sooner than break such a law, and occasion the disorder which he believed would follow its violation, he would send back his brother, aye, his own child, too, into Slavery ?brother, aye, his own child, too, into Slavery?—
(Shame, shame.) Surely, they were bound, however painful it might be to them, to speak out their sentiments on the subject, and by the honeat expression of their views aid the triumph of truth and right.—
They might be told that the slaves in America were well housed and well fed. It might even be said, as he had heard it had been said, that some of them were clothed in silks. Out upon such pleas! The man who could attach the slightest importance to them were clothed in silks. Out upon such pleas! The man who could attach the slightest importance to them had yet to learn in what the wickedness of slavery consisted—had yet to learn it was daring to place the image of God on the auction stand, and knock it down to the highest bidder—in robbing human beings of their manhood, and in making merchandise of men. (Cheers.) America had declared the foreign slave-trade to be piracy. But, notwithstanding all the horrors of the middle passage, the domestic slave-trade, which she still upheld, was a thousand fold worse. Let them realise the fact that amongst the three millions of slaves in America, there was no such thing as permanent marriage.—The clergy recognised this, and to a certain extent were parties to it, by omitting in the marriage serwere parties to it, by omitting in the marriage ser-vice the words, 'What God hath joined together, let vice the words, 'What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.' Oh, what revolting atrocities, what foul abominations, what a crushing of hearts and a desceration of homes did this state of things involve! Could they use language too strong in condemnation of such a system, or of those who would connive at its continuance? (Cheers.) Mr. Bishop went on to quote some sentiments of the Rev. S. May, of Boston, to show the value the abolitionists attach to the sympathy of the friends of freedom in this country, and concluded by proposing the resolution.

Rev. W. A. Jones, of Bridgwater, rose to second Rev. W. A. Jones, of Bridgwater, rose to second the resolution. He said he did not think it necessary to go at any length into the subject, after what had been already ably said, but he was anxious to give expression to his own and his congregation's strong feelings of abhorrence of the Fugitive Slave Act. After speaking of a large and enthusiastic meeting at Bridgwater, and of the annual contribusions sent from that town to aid the cause of abolitionism in America, as evidence of the anti-slavery tionism in America, as evidence of the anti-slavery feeling of the place,—Mr. Jones concluded amid cheers by seconding the resolution.

The Rev. R. L. CARPENTER then rose and said, The Rev. R. L. Carpenter then rose and said, that he nad much pleasure in confirming what had been said by the last speaker, as to the earnest zeal of the society at Bridgwater on this question; and he might be allowed to state, that his own views, as to the best mode of action, were the same that they had been several years. He had signed a letter of brotherly remonstrance which had proceeded from our body; but he and many of his friends had declined signing a second letter, because it appeared of an exclusive character; and after hearing the most eloquent appeals of Fred rick Douglass, he had publicly maintained that they should receive the slaveholder as a brother man, whom they desire to make free from the worst bondage. He had, by the de-

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sire of a public meeting at Bridgwater, drawn up a letter from that town to its namesake in New Eng land, which had considerable dealings with the slave States. Its statements were made in a frater nal spirit; and he had learnt in America that it h excited considerable attention to the subject. and had been productive of good. If the Western Union had been productive of good. If the Western Union Committee had proposed such a resolution as the present, he believed it would have passed unanimously; for they had not a less abhorrence of slavery because they opposed an exclusive way of dealing with it. He had wished on that occasion, to move as a amendment a vote of sympathy with the friends of the slave, but he had been advised that by doing so, he might interrupt the harmony of the Union meeting, and he had refrained. He was rejoiced that the promoters of the present meeting had shown consideration to the scruples of their friends; and had not brought forward any vote of condemnation. sideration to the scruples of their friends; and had not brought forward any vote of condemnation.— Had they done so, he should have felt it his duty as an Englishman to plead for a fair treatment of those who could not answer for themselves. If he were present at a meeting of English Abolitionists, and heard those who were laboring in America de-nounced as infidels, trampling on the Bible and the ordinances of religion, he should make a similar pro-test against condemning any man on one-sided exitest against condemning any man on one-sided evidence. (Hear.) As their chairman, in whose truly Christian advice he earnestly accorded, had spoken of Dr. Gannett, he might be allowed to read an extract from a sermon of his preached in June last year: - Situation or complexion is of no account with the Great Ruler of the Universe. The dark-skinned man is a man; and the pale-faced man is nothing more; and therefore they are equal. The bondage of the slave makes him no lower in the sight of God than his master. It is the attempt to degrade a human his injuries execution; else could it what you man being into something else—call it what you may,—brute or chattel—it is the attempt to make him less than a man, which constitutes the abomina tion and guilt of slavery. It is not the confinement, unjust as this is, nor the blows, cruel as these are; but the denial of his equal share in the rights, prerogatives, and responsibilities of a human being, rogatives, and responsibilities of a human being, which brands the institution of slavery with its peculiar and ineffaceable odiousness. The African is a man, as much as the American or European of whatever race—a whole man whom you may rob of his freedom, his peace, his honor, his virtue, his hope! but whom you cannot despoil of his right, in his u most degradation, to your sympathy, and your aid as a man.' He knew that some of Dr. Gannett's sentiments might at first seem at variance with this; but he believed that they arose, not from an indifference to slavery, but from a dread of anarchy and civil war. With Dr. Gannett's views as to the best war. With Dr. Gannett's views as to the best course to be pursued, he did not agree; and he had had very earnest discussions with him; but he could not doubt his conscientiousness; and in the most candid spirit, Dr. Gannett had in every way facilitated his intercourse with leading abolitionists. (Hear.) It was always a great pleasure to him (Mr. Carpen ter) when he could accord with his friend Mr. Arm strong; and he fully agreed with what he said, that moderate men were in favor with neither party.— Those therefore who speak with moderation may do so from a love of truth and candor, not from a hop of popularity. The fate of Dr. Channing is shared b many in the Northern Church ; they are reproach by the friends of slavery as warmly as by the ultra-abolitionists. In the Southern States he heard it asserted that the Northern Church was the bitter. fanatical foe of slavery-(oh! oh!)—that it profanely that it treated its Southern brethren with injustice and coldness—and there was no prospect of the ab-olition excitement subsiding, since in the North slaves were continually the subject of public prayer requently of preaching. He was very glad to come among them this day some fugitives from slavery; he believed this was a practical way of advong the cause they had at heart, and had found it s is case. When some of those, with whom h sed in the Southern States, were gratified by his admission that many slaves had less physica wretchedness than some of our own laborers, he was accustomed to add that nothing could reconcile him to a system which made it a crime for a man to seek which was base, if he did not seek liberty and education. The answer was—You do not understand our institutions. He then would tell them that Douglass had been his valued guest, that he had been received among us as a gentleman, and that color was no bar in England to social equality. His information was sometimes received with contemptu-ous surprise; it was then his turn to say, 'You do not understand our institutions,' (Cheers.) As he had already publicly stated, he considered it very important that England should not countenance American slavery; he feared that we were not free from me prejudice against color ourselves. (Indignanties of 'No, no".) He was glad to hear such a denial from this meeting. He made the remark observing that many persons, when they heard that his friend, Mrs. Craft, was nearly white, expressed more horror than before. In regard to the resolution that had passed, he thought the enumeration of tion that had passed, he thought the enumeration of names open to the objection, that it included one or two devoted friends of the slave, who might not chose to be reckoned among the Unitarians; and that it passed over those whose labors, though unobtrusive, might be no less earnest. He should theree have preferred such a resolution as Mr. J. J.

Mr. ESTLIN said, that as his friend Mr. Carpenter had read an extract from a sermon of Dr. Gannett's preached last June, depicting the wrongs of the slave, and thus exhibiting the writer's anti-slavery senti-ments, he (Mr. E.) would take the liberty of quoting from memory the notions of the same preacher fro a discourse more recently published,—since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. In that sermo Dr. Gannett gave thanks to God for the inestimable blessings (to him and others) of the American Union: for the protection, the law, the religion, the liberty, and every other privilege spoken of in the Declaration of Independence, which it afforded them, but without one word of sympathy for the millions of his countrymen pining in Southern bondage, to whom that Union was a curse, and to maintain which, Dr. G. counsels even the sending back of the fugitive to his oppressor! (Shame.) Such is Dr. Gannett's antislavery. Those American ministers who are strug-gling against slavery, do not content themselves in eaching moral discourses, which, is carried into actice, would abolish slavery; they are compelled bear a cross which Dr. Gannett has yet to touch.

Mr. RYLAND said, that after hearing the intended solution of another meeting on this subject in Lan-shire and Cheshire, which Mr. Bishop had read, he was still more confirmed in opinion that a resolu-tion with a catholic rather than a denominational re-ference, would have been better: but was heartily glad the one passed had met with unanimous concur-rence. He felt disposed, however, to embody the catholic reference in a distinct resolution, as he thought it would strengthen its purpose by a larger syrspathy. He would therefore propose: 'That this meeting, while in the foregoing resolution it has specially contemplated the case of Unitarian professors in America, desires also to express similar enti-ments to their brethren of all denominations in the United States.'

Dr. Carpenten said, that feeling very desirous that the sympathies of the meeting should be expressed in the most comprehensive form possible, he had much pleasure in seconding Mr. Ryland's resolution. He would at the same time, however, read another resolution which he had himself just prepared: and if Mr. Ryland should think fit to substitute it for the one which he had moved, he would be very glad to place it in that gentleman's hands. His own resolution was as follows:—'That this meetin desires to express its sympathy with all, who are h boring in their respective spheres, and in the modes which they may severally deem most accordant with conscientions duty, for the extinction of the iniquitone system of American slavery. He [Dr. C.] but lieved that there were many laboring in this cause, whose efforts were not in the least recognized by the first resolution, since they had not felt themselves free to take the same part with those specially named in it, but who were yet entitled to our sympathy and support. He confessed to some degree of personal feeling in this matter; having himself done all in his power, through his physiological writings, which are widely circulated in the United states, to correct the ideas there prevalent, respecting the essential inferi ority of the colored races to the white; and he had ority of the colored races to the white; and he had reason to believe that many members of his own profession, in that country, had strenuously upheld the same views, and had incurred much obloquy thereby. Moreover, there were many Unitarian laymen, among whom were some members of the Legislature, whose efforts in the anti-slavery cause ought

* Mr. Carpenter confessed his own sympathy in this prejudice, though he overcame it so far as to with a colored man in one of the American cities.

not, he thought, to be passed by which the present.

Mr. Ryland having expressed his preference for his own resolution, and Mr. Armstrong having intimated his intention of objecting to Dr. Carpenter's, Dr. C. withdrew the latter, and seconded Mr. Ryland's proposition, which was then unanimously car-

The CHAIRMAN then said he had great pleasure in introducing to the meeting their excellent and talented friend, Mr. W. Wells Brown, whom the Fugitive Slave Act had driven from his native country

Mr. W. WELLS BROWN was received with loud ceedings. He rejoiced that such a meeting and been held, for the present was a trying crisis in the United States, to those who were identified with the cause of abolitionism, when every thing said in this country by the friends of the slave would be eagerly caught up and taken to heart by his friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Now was the reign of terror in the United States. [Hear.] Never was there a time when the abolitionists and an much there a time when the abolitionists nad so much to contend with as at the presnt time. They had heard the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill described, but whatever could be said at such a meet-ing would give the majority present but a very faint of what was passing in America under that [Hear.] He and his colored brethren there could appreciate what had been said in this connec-tion. They could feel for their brethren across the Atlantic as none others in that room could feel. They had themselves felt the lash—they had worn the chains; and they knew, too, what was being done in America to put down and oppress the free color-ed people of the North, to say nothing of the terri-ble condition of the fugitives. The Fugitive Act was intended, he believed, to snuff out the fire of freedom, burning on the hearts of the people in the free States. It might be asked, what could the people of this country do? They might express their feelings, their opinions and their sympathies, and in that way cheer and strengthen the friends of the slave. They might also aid the abolition move-ment, as many of them had done, by their contributions to the annual Bazaar of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The American people were very sensitive, especially the religious people, as to what was said and thought of them in this country, and every genuine expression of abhorrence of slavery, and sympathy with the abolitionists, uttered here, was felt across the Atlantic. [Hear.] The people of the United States who were in favor of the Fugitive Act, or who kept silence respecting it, could not plead ignorance as an excuse for their conduct, in this nineteenth century. There was too much light now for that. Why, they would exclude a member from church fellowship who should merely steal a hat and coat, but should be steal the man also, as well as the hat and cost, they deemed that no disgrace or wrong. [Laughter and cheers.] He thanked the meeting for the resolutions they had passed, and the manner in which they had passed them—he thanked those who had convened the meeting, and those who had taken part in it—he thanked them in his own helist. his own behalf, and in behalf of his brethren in bonds, and in behalf of the abolitionists, who would deeply value the expression of their sympathy. Cheers.] Let them think for a moment of 'ugitive Slave Law, and all its atrocities. Brown here drew a touching picture of a poor wo-man, guided by the North star, flying from the South for freedom. She reaches the free States, on a cold winter's night; she tremblingly knocks at your door; by the light of the moon you perceive her eyes filled with tears as she looks with a mother's apprehension at the babe in her arms. She asks for bread for her child, and for temporary shelter. Your heart is touched, but at this moment you are informed that she has been a slave, and that, should you relieve her, you will be imprisoned and fined, and if unwilling to run this risk, you must turn her from your r, and tell her that the laws of your country will door, and tell her that the laws of your country will not permit you to shelter the houseless or feed the hungry. [Hear, hear.] He rejoiced to see so many women present. He wanted them to realize to their minds the condition of a million of colored women. in America, denied marriage, and liable to be put on the auction-block. Noble and faithful women had given most efficient aid to the abolition movement in America, and he could not forget that they had been liberally seconded by the women of this

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, on these shores; every week shows an increased number of fugitive slaves in the streets of London. This being the fact, I think it no more than right that some one, on this side of the Atlantic, should upon this momentous question, did not he sitate to frankly tell our people what condition they will be end the weight of his name and efforts to promote in on reaching England. The political co the cause of the American slave. No one who con-templated the influential character of the present assembly, and had witnessed the zealous and unan-imous character of its proceedings, would be affaid that any difficulty would said in fluencial commotions. at any difficulty would exist in future in calling together a meeting of anti-slavery Unitarians in claim upon the benevolent of the country,

The Rev. Henry Solly said that, like his friend sissippi.

The refugees from the continent have, to a Mr. Bishop, he had long been at boiling point, and the steam was up, but at that late hour he should extent, the advantage of our people. Most of them shut down the valves, and not detain them. He are educated, and have trades by which they can get a living. But not so with the American slave. most cordially and gratefully seconded the vote of thanks to their Reverend friend, for he felt that Dr. Hutton had done important service in coming forward as he had done that day. He loved Unitarian doctrine. He would gladly love that forward as he had done that day. He loved Unitarian doctrine. He would gladly love those who have, do not find ready employment on account of the great number of natives. held it. But to divorce it, and associations formed to promote it, from any practical application of it to the great wants and crying evils of the age, was a course that invariably tended to alienate affection and respect, both from doctrinal truth and respect, both from doctrinal truth and it. He sincerely thanked their freside, the wrongs they have suffered in the prisonal support of allowing that they are prepared to take call on all present to show their hearty approval of the motion in the usual way. All hands were immediately held up, and the vote carried, and thanks returned for it by the Chairman, amid much applause.

Mr. C. CORKRAN begged, before the meeting separated, to mention that he should be glad to receive any contributions on behalf of two of their colored friends, Messrs. Anderson and Duval, who have been compelled to leave respectable situations in New England through the Fugitive Slave Law. One of them had got a temporary situation, but the other was still seeking in vain. They were very highly

The meeting then separated.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Ist. Proposed by Rev. George Armstrong, of Bristol, seconded by Rev. T. Felix Thomas, of Ipswich—
That this meeting desires to express its sorrow at the present fearful attitude, morally and politically, of the slavery question in America, and its sympathy with our brethren in the trying conflict between conscience and law, the commands of food and these of morals. and law, the commands of God and those of man, in which the recent enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill which the recent enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill has compelled every inhabitant of the free States to take part. And while carnestly hoping that all preachers and professors of what we deem the purest form of Christianity may be guided and supported in proving its truth and practical efficacy by their promuninence in depriving the iniquitous institution of slavery of the sanction it has hitherto received from the character of the sanction at the meeting declares its grate-for such I had been supported in proving the meeting declares its grate-form the control of the sanction it has hitherto received from the character of the sanction it has hitherto received from the character of the sanction is the meeting declares its grate-form the control of the sanction is the sanction of the sanction is the sanction of the sanction is the sanction of the s churches of America, the meeting declares its grateful appreciation of those courageous Unitarian ministers, who, undeterred by danger and obloquy, have, ters, who, undeterred by danger and obioquy, have, by their spoken or written words, vindicated the rights of their oppressed and suffering countrymen. Among these it would record the following, who have thus rendered their names dear to all who hold sacred the cause of freedom and rightcousness:—Rev. Dr. Furness, Dr. Willard, Messrs. Buckingham, W. H. Channing, J. F. Clarke, C. Dall, Nathaniel Hall, Westrotth Higgings, S. Lowefeller, S. Lowefeller, Wentworth Higginson, S. Johnson, S. Longfellow, S. J. May, S. May, Jr., Theodore Parker, John Pier-pont, J. L. Russell, John T. Sargeant, C. Shackford, Oliver Stearns, C. Stetson, S. Stene, and J. Weiss.

and to the Rev. S. May, Jr. of Boston.

3d. Proposed by Rev. H. Ryland, of Bradford, seconded by Dr. Carpenter, of London—That this meeting, while in the foregoing Resolution it has specially contemplated the case of Unitarian professors in America, desires also to express similar sentiments to their brethren of all other denominations in the United States.

4th. Proposed by W. H. Ashurst, Esq., of London, seconded by C. J. Thomas, Esq., of Bristol—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen who convened it, and who have made the necessary arrangements for carrying it out.

5th. Proposed by J. B. Estlin, Esq., of Bristol, seconded by Rev. H. Solly, of Cheltenham, and carried

not, he thought, to be passed by, without special notice in a meeting like the present.

Mr. Ryland having expressed his preference for his own resolution, and Mr. Armstrong having inti-his able conduct in the chair.

Resolution passed at the Congregational Meeting, Bristol, on the 16th of May, and transmitted to the Committee of the British and Foreign Unitarian As-sociation:—

Proposed by Mr. J. B. Estlin, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Reynolds—
That this Congregation would respectfully but sarnestly solivit the Committee of the British and earnestly solicit the Foreign Unitarian Association to embrace the sion afforded by the Annual Meeting in June, for cheers. He said that he had come to the meeting as a spectator, without the remotest idea of taking any part in it. He had listened, as every one present must have listened, with great interest to the proceedings. He rejoiced that such a meeting kad deep most expedient for angeling to our brethernia. deen most expedient for appealing to our brethren in the United States to redeem the honor of our Unita-rian name, by henceforth dedicating the weight of their influence to the overthrow of that debasing in-stitution which so deeply sullies their nation's fame.

Reply of the Committee to the above Resolution. 'Resolved, That this Committee, while sympathizing with their Bristol friends in their abhorrence of the Fugitive Law, cannot but deprecate the introduction of the topic of slavery in America as one for dis-cussion and resolution at the approaching Anniversa-ry of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association They conceive its introduction will probably be fatal to any careful consideration of the great and important objects for which the Society was originally constituted and will contribute to force to what we will be to force to the society was originally constituted to force to what we will be to force to the society will be to force to what we will be to be to be to will be to be situted, and will contribute to foment unhappy of visions in a body requiring all its strength for exerti-in spheres of more immediate usefulness.'

From the London Times. PUGITIVE SLAVES IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the London Times : Sin-Since the separation of the American pro nces from the mother country in 1776, many the have sought a refuge and a home in Canada; and the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' recently enacted by the American Congress, has already added greatly to that number, so that the fugitive population is now estimated at about 30,000; and as these people are estimated at about 30,000; and as these per ostly without education, and have but little edge of mechanical branches, they find many difficul es in the way of getting employment, and thereby

thes in the way or getting employment, and thereby earning for themselves an honest living.

This being the case, many of these people have, within the past six or eight months, come to this country, seeking employment and that liberty and protection which are denied them in their native land. in the way of getting employment that they had to encounter in Canada, and they, therefore, become a den to the benevolent, or inmates of the union I wish. Sir. to call the attention of those interested in the West India estates to this fact, and to suggest the propriety of adopting some measures to secure the services of as many of these fugitives as may feel inclined to go to the West Indies. Having been a slave myself in the United States

for more than twenty years, and being prevented from returning on account of the Fugitive Law, and knowing that most of the fugitive slaves have been ccustomed to the raising of cotton, signr, rice, and uch other products as are raised in the West Indies I am satisfied that a proposition of this kind would made upon fair t sponse from my down-trodden and enslaved countrymen, and thereby be a benefit both to the owners of the West India estates and these fugitive slaves.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, WM. WELLS BROWN. 22 Cecil street, Strand, July 3.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. DON'T COME TO ENGLAND.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS :-- At this trying crisis ith our people in the United States, every word of

advice, if in the right direction, must prove benefi-

The deep hatred to American slavery, which known to exist in the hearts of the people of Great Britain, and the warm reception which has greeted many colored men on their arrival in England, have justly placed the English in the highest estimation ment in America, and he could not forget that they had been liberally seconded by the women of this country. He thanked them in the name of the abolitionists for their valued sympathy: he thanked them out of the country, and compelling them to seek homes out of the United States. And now them, one and all, as the friends of the oppressed and them, one and all, as the friends of the oppressed and them. place of refuge. And already hundreds have lander

slave has who escapes from the Potomac or the Mis-

on house of slavery, that they are prepared to take the feld as lecturers. And this being the fact, there are numbers here, who have set themselves up as lecturers, and who are in fact little less than beggars.

The English are hospitable and generous, and rould not see a brother-man want for bread or a night's lodging. But I would say to our fugitive brethren, if you don't want to become beggars, don't come to England. If the climate in Canada is too cold, and you must leave the States, go to the West Yours for right and truth

London, June 27, 1851.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

W. W. BROWN.

The notorious disorganizer, George Thompson, who essentially humbugged Groton Lyccum last winter, has finally departed for England, but we learn, only to return in the Fall, and take up his residence in this country. So we are to have this agitator associated with Garrison, Theodore Parker, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Elizur Wright, Charles Allen, Nabby Folsom, Robert Rantoul and Keyes of Dedham, tramping around the country, exciting people with their flummery about the Fugitive Slave Law.—Gro-

Mr. Editor of the Groton Mercury, your paper uite small, but your poor soul must be mucl

Take no offence, therefore, if I call you a coward r such I believe you to be, in the most contemn'i ble sense of the word. I question whether so inf mous a paragraph could ever escape the pen of a man possessing three grains of manliness or true courage. He who, in the broad light of the nine centh century, has not the moral courage to speak out against the withering and scathing sin that hangs like a dead weight upon our nation—who has no more energy of character than to feed the fires of corrupt public sentiment—is but little better than a coward and a traitor; and he who is so sneakingly mean as to attack George Thom, son as soon as his Oliver Stearns, C. Stetson, S. Stone, and J. Weiss.

2d. Proposed by Rov. Francis Bishop, of Liverpool, seconded by Rev. W. A. Jones, of Bridgowater—That the foregoing Resolution be transmitted by the Chairman to the Rov. S. May, Jr. of Boston. him. I imagine, however, you would soon find you true character mirrored forth, and the picture would be so horrifying that you would be off in double quick time, or rink annihilated at once.

Take no offence it I call you an Infide! For he

Take no offence it I call you an Infidel! For he who opposes the reformers of the present age, opposes the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ, and the spread of His pure Gospel.

George Thompson is a noble specimen of self-sacrificing manliness, and his name shall dwell upon the lips of a grat-ful posterity, while yours, Mr. G. H. Brown, Editor of the Groton Mercury, shall be forgotten, or rotting in the infamy it descrees.—

Banner of the Times.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JULY 25, 1851.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AU- sion to 'rejoice with those who rejoice,' as well as to

Society announce to the friends of immediate and un-conditional emancipation throughout New England, slavery which yet pollutes and desecrates our land. that they have made arrangements for a MASS CEL- As usual, the largest liberty was accorded to al EBRATION of the glorious First or August, in present to participate in the discussions; and, the spacious City Hall, at Wercester, to be conducted usual, no one came forward to object to any thing ad in a manner worthy of the occasion; and they cor- vanced by any of the speakers, or contained in the dially invite the attendance of all who desire to do resolutions. Since the Convention was held, we have something towards hastening the day when no slave received assurances from Milford, that a deep and salshall clank his fetters on the American soil, but from utary impression was made, many prejudices remov the Atlantic to the Pacific all shall be free, united and ed, and a new impetus given to happy, ' with none to molest or make afraid.'

The struggle in Great Britain for the abolition of favorable. West India slavery, in its rise and successful termination, has never been surpassed in the history of the ARRIVAL OF GEORGE THOMPSON IN world, on the score of disinterested philanthropy, untiring perseverance, and moral sublimity; and from it, lessons of encouragement and hope may be drawn, LIAM FARMER, Esq., of London, -one of the most ac mightily to the advancement of the cause of our own complished Reporters for the British press, and enslaved fellow-countrymen. The noble example true friend of Universal Reform, -it will be seen that thus set us by the mother country should be imitated Mr. Thompson had a safe and quick passage across without delay.

'Shall every flap of England's flag Proclaim that all around are free, From 'farthest Ind' to each blue crag That beetles o'er the Western Sea And shall we scoff at Europe's kings, When Freedom's fire is dim with us, And round our country's altar clings The damning shade of Slavery's curse?'

Let there be at least as large a gathering on the First of August as Worcester has ever known on any ican Anti-Slavery Society, Mrs. Maria Weston Chapoccasion. The times demand a strong numerical as

well as moral demonstration. Arrangements have been made with the to transport passengers from Boston to Worcester and back again for half the usual price, viz., one dollar and fifteen cents each. The train of cars will leave by contrary winds. The same evening, Mr. Thompthe Boston and Worcester station precisely at 8 1-2 son was in the bosom of his delighted family. The Framingham, where passengers from the Milford branch will be received for Worcester and returned to Milford same day, for half the usual price.

Returning, will leave Worcester at 5 1-2 o'clock in the afternoon. Special sickets for the excursion may that class, whose welfare was the Alpha and Omega be purchased on the morning of the 1st, at the Ticket of Mr. Thompson's mission. Mrs. Thompson and

Providence and Worcester, and the Worcester and giving which I am sure went up from the hearts of Nashua Rail Road Companies.

Among the devoted friends and advocates of the cause, expected to be present on the occasion, are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, William I. Bowditch, Edmund Quincy, Adin Ballou, Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, C. C. Burleigh, George W. Putnam, and Lucy Stone.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massa

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec.

CONVENTION AT MILFORD.

in Milford, in this State, commencing on Saturday and sure to extort homage, even from the most deprayed closing on Sunday evening last--constituting one of the minds. The 'meddlesome foreigner' was forgotten One Hundred Conventions. Though there are at least in the man of genius and eloquence, and on both ochalf a dozen meeting-houses in that industrious and easions, the individual denounced as a public enemy thriving village, not one of them could be obtained for by Webster and Clay, and whose character was base the use of the Convention, only the hall of a tavern- ly vilified by nearly the whole press of America of so much greater importance is sacrifice than mer- nevertheless received requisitions, unanimously signcy-the solemn meeting than relieving the oppressed ed, of which the following is a copy of the one pre--ceremonial worship than practical righteousness, sented on the homeward voyage; Hopedale was strongly represented on the occasion, . To George Thompson, Esq. M. P. : hospitality. The following resolutions were present-fully request that you will, at your convenience, favor ei by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and discussed by the mover, Samuel May, Jr., and Lucy Stone-E. D. Draper presiding on the occasion, and Mrs. Abby H. Price acting as Secretary :-

our Lord, 'to preach deliverance to the captive, and to him. the opening of the prison to them that are bound, But the most peculiar feature of the homeward voyno higher consecration of 'the Lord's day can be age was the celebration of what I believe you call made than to devote it to the furtherance of the anti- 'Independence Day,' on the 4th inst. Three toasts slavery cause; and that the first act of true worship only were proposed and responded to- The Presithat can be performed by this nation is to blow the dent of the United States,' . The Queen of England,'

nell) 'we deny the charge, that we want to rob the tutions the praise which is due to them, apart from planters of their property: they are the robbers, and the peculiar institution of the country. not we. They have robbed men of that which even the men themselves could not sell. There is an es- has rendered his situation in this country as happy man, and there cannot, therefore, justly, be any such the South, while it exists, forbids all hope of h relation as master and slave.'

Christian fellowship, and affecting to regard him as was first welcomed to liberty and happiness.

4. Resolved, therefore, that slaveholders are the pathy with the slave. most impious as well as the most tyrannical of man-

bond or free.

bulwark of the slave system; that, under its fostering this very day. His Parliamentary course has thu care, half a million slaves have been multiplied to been rendered much safer by these fortuitous circum three millions, three hundred thousand; that, while stances than it would otherwise have been; while clear the Union continues, it is the wildness of insanity to ing the Scylla on the one hand, he has been enable think of resisting the extension or checking the ug- to avoid the Charybdis on the other. Whatever disgressions of slavery, much more to expect the over- satisfaction may have been caused by his lengthened throw of that system; that if, in its infancy, the Slave absence from England will be more than set-off by Power was able to stipulate what should be the form the dissatisfaction he has avoided in connection wit and design of the Union, in its present maturity and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and the satisfaction he whose immediate presence no man can utter his convictions of the sinfulness of slaveholding in all cases, same evil with which you are more heavily cursed and live; hence, that 'no union with slaveholders' on your side of the Atlantic-the narrow and conis the vital doctrine to be enforced, in season and tracted views of freedom engendered by a spirit of out of season, and the rallying-cry every where to be ultra nationality. I recollect the celebrated Matthew raised by the friends of impartial and universal free-

7. Resolved, That every man, consenting to and wasapholding the Union, is by his very position a slaveholder, really and truly, whether he knows it or not, and is to be arraigned and reproved as such.

8. Whereas, the anniversary of West India Emancipation is to be celebrated at Worcester, on the lat of August, under the auspices of the Massachusetts whose spirits being too gross and feeble to soar be-Anti-Slavery Society; and whereas, it is an event yound the seas which encompass this little island, it deserving of special commemoration by those who, in this country, are struggling for a still greater ing loud claims to be the friends of freedom, their

millions of slaves-and from the contemplation of which, immense encouragement and strength may b btained; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon the friends of univer sal emancipation in this county, a large and promp ttendance on their part at the approaching celebra tion at Worcester, believing it to be a fitting occa weep with those who weep; and while uniting i The Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery swelling the choral song of liberty, to lift up a low

tendance was unusually large, and the weather highly

ENGLAND.

By the following interesting letter from Wil the Atlantic, and entered at once upon his Parliamentary duties at an important crisis.

MY DEAR SIR :

LONDON, July 8th, 1851.

I am now writing in Mr. George Thompson's study, which he has just left to pay certain visits which he feels himself imperatively called upon to make immediately on his arrival in London, and among others, to that noble and talented representative of the Amerman. These demands upon his time have prevented his doing that personally which I am now, as his inefficient substitute, performing; namely, notifying to ton and Worcester Rail Road Co. for a special train you by the very first mail, his safe arrival home. The America reached Liverpool vesterday morning, after an eleven days' voyage, prolonged, to some extent, o'clock, Friday morning, Aug. 1st, -stopping only at hand that gave him the farewell grasp at the Euston Station was the first to give him the welcome shake at the same place-the hand of Wm. Wells Brown. There was an appropriateness in the parting and welcoming salutation being given by a representative of myself were the only other friends present. Our Similar arrangements have been made with the feelings were too deep for words; but the thanksall to Him who holds in his hands the winds and the waves, were not the less fervent because they were

The incidents of Mr. Thompson's voyages were, believe, pretty much the same outward and home ward. As the company on board the vessel was on each occasion almost exclusively pro-slavery, he iso lated himself as much as possible; at the same time, on the one hand, not shunning any fair opportunity of vindicating the righteous principle of which he was there the almost sole impersonation, and on the other, pursuing the wise policy of avoiding, on board ship, any thing likely to tend to angry discussion or Four consecutive anti-slavery meetings were held dispute. But talent and virtue combined are almost

as usual, and to the beloved friends in that paragon of a Community we are much indebted on the score of hospitality. The following resolutions were present the condition and prospects of British India, respect-

The request was, with characteristic kindne complied with; the auditory were of course delighted; the lecturer was enthusiastically cheered, 1. Resolved, That as it was the mission of Christ, and a warm vote of thanks was unanimously passed

trump of jubilce, and to proclaim liberty throughout and . George Thompson, Esq., Member of Parliament from the Tower Hamlets.' To the latter, Mr. Thomp-2. Resolved, That (in the words of Daniel O'Con- son replied, generously according to American insti-

sential and unchangeable equality between man and as it can be under the circumstances. The slavery of elation as master and slave.' seeing his mother and sisters; the slave-hunting of the North has cut him off from all personal commutreating a dog as a human being, receiving him to nion with those earliest and best friends by whom he a brother in the Lord, cannot be greater than that the Fugitive Slave Law continues, he must be content of reducing a man to the level of a dog, holding him to be expatriated from his native land, and be thankas property, and making him a marketable com- ful to that God by whom the hearts of the people of this country have been so universally moved to sym

Although Mr. Thompson's stay in America ha been so greatly prolonged, the time of his return has 5. Resolved, That slavery is the one great Ameribeen singularly happy. The Ecclesiastical Titles Ascan system, more cherished, guarded and indulged sumption Bill has passed the House of Commons, and than any other system or institution in the land-a Mr. Thompson will not, therefore, be required to recommon reproach, contagion and curse, involving the cord his vote upon it. A vast amount of bigotry has entire country in its guilt, shame and danger-sus- been climinated in this country by that measure; and tained by the same Constitution and embraced in the whichever side Mr. Thompson had taken, he would same Union—and therefore a matter of universal concernment; so that, to seek its overthrow, here, is not and lost the support, of a considerable portion of his to meddle with other men's affairs, but to attend to our constituents. But that is not the only difficulty he own-is not to assail others, but to acknowledge our has fortunately avoided. Had he been absent from common criminality—is not to exhibit any self-right- the division upon Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentcousness, but to repent of our own sins, and seek to ary Reform, he would have been guilty of a sin o redress those wrongs which we have so long in com- omission, for which he would have been visited with mon inflicted on our colored population, whether the anger of a large body of his warmest friends, not only in the Tower Hamlets, but throughout the 6. Resolved, That the Union is the great prop and country;—that measure comes on most opportunely omnipotent strength it can and will accomplish what- will give by his vote, if not speech, upon Mr. Hume's ever it desires; that the term Union is but another motion. Not that I have any fear of censure from the name for the absolute sway of the Slave Power, in majority of Mr. Thompson's constituents. We in in the United States, in a song, the chorus of which

'Yankee Doodle, London's big, And so is your fat nigger;
But let them say whate'er they will,
America is bigger.

yond the sens which encompass this little island, i becomes all the world to them; and although mak achievement—to wit, the liberation of more than three mental vision is so exclusively confined to that which the meeting is held, will be well represented.

affects themselves, that they can see no wrong in the universe to be redressed, save those which pertain the Parliamentary and Financial Reform of Great Britain. By such men, and such alone, in this country, Mr. Thompson's mission to America will be on try, Ar. Incompositive emancipation from the most cruel and degrading personal slavery, of your three million bondmen, by his exertions, would, in their es timation, be no equivalent to the loss of his vote in some Parliamentary minority. Do not, however, up. derstand me that such is the feeling of the mass of the constituents represented by Mr. Thompson. I am not a seer, nor the son of a seer, but I venture to predict that a simple statement of his exertions in United States on behalf of the American slaves will procure for him the unanimous endorsement of his nets from one end of that rast borough to the other. The physical and mental constitution of Mr. Thomps.

son, I fear, requires some months of rest and rep from the almost superhuman labors he has undergon with you; but I am sorry to say, I do not see much chance of his getting it. The soil of his talent is to rich, and the harvest to be gathered too abundan to allow it to lie fallow for even a small season. Our anti-political-slavery agitation is likely to be renewed in good earnest, and foremost in the fight will out friend most unquestionably he found. The great champion of free trade, Richard Cobden, has hitherto held aloof from this important contest, upon the success of which the cause of progress in this con try so much depends; but the heartiness with which he has now thrown himself into the movement he has now thrown master into the movement, and the just tribute of praise he pays to those by whom it has hitherto been maintained-most prominent among whom stands Mr. Thompson-you will gather from the following extract from a speech recently made by that honorable gentleman :-

. Well, now, I must say, (and you, probably, if you did me justice, would be the first to charge me will it, and, probably, some of you here present have done so,) that I have taken no very prominent or active part in the agitation conducted under the anspice of my friend in the chair. I have certainly been contributor to your funds, but I have not taken a very active part in the public advocacy of the principle of your association. I feel, however, no less warmly and grateful to those who have done so; to thee who have kept the flame alive, who have kept burnwho have kept the name alive, who have kept burning the lamp of Reform, and trimmed it, at a time when it was very likely to have been neglected by the great body of the people. I say I feel grateful to you all for having done so, under circumstances of neglect, not only on the part of myself, but others. But I come before you here to-night, as the first operation; I have had of appearance at each other. portunity I have had of appearing at one of your Reform meetings, since a recent event, because I wish to show that I consider, that since the declaration made to the country, on the part of the Prime Minister, that in the next session he shall be prepared to introduce into the House of Commons a measure of Parliamentary Reform—I say I appear before yethis, the first opportunity I have had, after that ment of the Premier, to declare that I now consider this question, which you have in hand, is the nest practical question which politicians can have to deal with. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) In doing so, I should say to my friends, everywhere throughout the country, to all those who are practical men, and with whom I have had the honor of associating on other questions, that we shall forfeit our character as a practical people, unless between now and the part spring, we there were the property spring we there were the property spring. next spring, we throw ourselves into this agilation for Parliamentary Reform, in a manner that shall prove to the world, that English people have not lost that old attribute of their nation, but that they still know how to seize the proper time of doing their own work in their own way.' (Loud cheens)

You may gather from this language of Mr. Cobden, that a vigorous agitation for the political enfranchisement of our countrymen is determined upon, and you may imagine whether it is probable such a man as Mr. Thompson could or would be permitted to be a passive spectator of the conflict.

The Americans in London have hitherto been very quiet, knowing that their unobtrusiveness would give them the best chance of passing unnoticed among the crowd of the world's representatives : but on the 4th inst., they ventured upon a little demonstration ortainly not worthy of such an almighty nation, upon such an all-important day. It was not by public meeting, with resolutions touching the merits of the American Constitution, with a platform open to all comers, as you manage anti-slavery discussions in America. Neither was it a public dinner, with tousts, songs and speeches; nor a still more limited Soiree, with independence sentiments and . Hail, Columbia hymns. But it was a select, private, fashionable, drav ing-room party, given to the American minister, not by an Englishman, but by, I believe, a wealthy American citizen, including a large number of our aristo probably, of paying a tribute of respect to American institutions per ss. I cannot understand their consistency. I feel bound, with nations as with individuals, to take character as a whole; and if that were done, America must, while slavery exists, be placed out of the pale of social or political fraternization.

Mr. Thompson's career with you has indeed bee most triumphant, but the effect of it has been almost entirely lost in this country, from the pro-slavery character of the American correspondents of our daily press. Mrs. Thompson, with poor Garrison (1) as Mrs. Thompson, sen., has again been called upon by her endurance to make sacrifices for the anti-slavery cause, which she has done like a heroine. I think she was entitled to a specific vote of thanks for the most valuable contribution made by any lady to the

Boston Bazaar alone.

Mr. Thompson has now returned, and before going to the House of Commons, will assure you, under his own hand and seal, that he is in London, alive and well; his time will not permit him to do more.

I am, dear sir, yours most truly,

W. L. GARRISON.

(1) A son of Mr. Thompson, named after us, aged 15 years. He has been seriously ill for some time -Ed. Lib. NOTE PROM MR. THOMPSON.

The following note from Mr. Thompson, brief and familiar as it is, will be read with interest by his numerous friends on this side of the Atlantic, giving his own assurance, as it does, of his safe arrival home.

128 SLOANE STREET, LONDON. Wednesday, July 8, 1851.

My Dear Garrison:

During my absence from home, this morning. Mr. Farmer has, I learn, been writing you, and on my return I find myself stinted to a few moments and a

few words in communicating with you. I am well. I much enjoyed my royage. weather was for four days rough, but it did not affect my health or spirits. All but dear Garrison well Our beloved boy is very weak, and our hope of his recovery is feeble. He is a most patient sufferen though a great one. I have seen Mrs. Chapman, and have given her some account of her friends on your side.

I am on my way to the House of Commons, to hear the debate upon Mr. Hume's Reform motion. My kindest regards to all the friends of the cause. I can scarcely believe I am so far from you-and yet I am not distant in spirit, but with you, and in perfect and

indissoluble sympathy with you.

You shall learn through one medium or another what my movements are.

Believe me, ever, Your own friend, GEO. THOMPSON.

Our readers will please take notice that Asti-Slavery Conventions will be held next Sunday, (27th, at Providence, (R. I.) Essex, in Essex county, and Berlin, in Worcester County. We hope that, in each oase, the neighboring towns, as well as that what the

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In GARRING. and in the rapid and position, the Empire State is God-accursed Union. It is Sunday, the Lord's as it is called; the day, above all others, in which ests and churches lie and deceive, to the glory or God. The bells, all over the city, are calling and to assemble in the houses of their gods, perfects service or worship performed by the as and singers. I will worship by writing to you. recthere is no place nor occasion where lies so here there is no passed and the church, on by, when people meet for worship.

priests shout to God, 'Thy kingdom came the people say, 'Amen.' If the prayer should seried, they would be overwhelmed with redisappointment. They neither wish nor exthat kingdom to come, when they say that peti-Their prayer is a lie, and they know it; for sustain slavery, war, governments of blood, the they sustain slavery, was, governments or blood, the to kill all who will not obey. They maintain toms and institutions which they know to be at vanate with the kingdom of God. They know that the coming of that kingdom would annihilate all govments of violence, all church organizations, all ment parties, all priesthoods, all monopolics of and, of wealth, of rights and privileges, and put down it human rule and dominion, and dash in pieces and ume forever the present system of trade, and all the kingdoms of this world that are based on that corpratone of all oppression and bloodshed, i. e., that MIGHT MAKES RIGHT. Do they wish these than to be done? Do they really wish that kingdom come that is to produce such results ? They know that they do not. Why, then, do they tell God that they wish this hingdom to come? Why do they ask a to lorgice them as they forgive their enemics? They knew it is a lie when they say it, for they shoot and their enemies. They do not wish God to slow and hang them. They ask God to send the grapel of Jesus to every creature. They know they mer alle when they say it-else, why don't they gre it to the slaves, and why oppose and misrepresent se who are trying to open a way of redemption to me most outraged of all God's children? They ask had to help the oppressed. They know this is a liebe, why do they not help the slaves? and why do the and imprison those who do help them? They I God this is an asylum of the oppressed. They all new they tell a lie when they say this; for, after mening this to God in heaven, they start off in purat of fugitive slaves, and aid kidnappers to seize women and children, and drag them back to the athem Sodom? They ask God to give them just to rule over them. They know they do not shit, for they go from their prayers to the ballotvs. and vote for a piratical slave-trader and slaveolder to be their President. The God-worship of ation, on the whole, is a lie, so far as it claims to given to a God of love and justice, to the God of eny and peace. Every prayer offered to the Prince Pesce, by an advocate of war, is a lie; every prayer the God of the oppressed, by slaveholders and beir political and religious allies, is a lie; every prayer effered to the God to whom belong the power and minion over man, by politicians, by voters, or by y man who assumes power to tell men what they ast do, and to punish them if they will not do it, is ke that burns with fire and brimstone, as the Bible hath it? Then, indeed, are the pro-slavery, pro-war mests to be pitied, for, of all liars, they are the at inexcusable and the most guilty; for they lie to God, and this, they themselves say, (which I, however, do not believe,) is infinitely more wicked than be lie unto men. Of course, (they being witness,) dwell with decouring fire in eternal burning'; for, as professed Christians and republicans, their very existee is a living lie. They being witness, they belong to they devil, as they conceive of him, and the devil

will have his due. My heart is just sick. I cannot see the conse unces of the admission of slaveholders into a Union, fermed to promote justice and liberty, but with deep sorrow. The North made a compact with the Southto friends of freedom with the friends of slavery

ths, I pay homage to truth, to justice, to goodness, rty, to non-resistance, to God. Thus would I wonhip the God of love and justice, by exposing and trouking consecrated iniquity. I would worship the bed of Anti-Slavery, Non-Resistance, Total Abstihence, and Human Brotherhood, by doing all in my over to dethrone the God of Slavery, of War, of the Gallows, of Drunkenness, of Patriotism, and of Sectation. I would honor the God of Justice and Huamily, by dethroning the God of this slaveholding, or-making Republic.

This is a day of sultry heat, to be remembered. I should have gone to Buffalo this morning, but no train Sats Sunday morning. I shall go this evening, for a un does go Sunday evening, at 6 1-2 o'clock. Which is nost likely to descerate the day, a train at six in the morning, or one at six in the evening? Will Sabbaarians tell? I know both would honor the day, because both would benefit man, and whatever is use ful to man is honorable to God.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SALEM, (Ohio,) July 13, 1851. On the 4th, my spirit was with you at Abington. What a change ! The Fourth of July, -our nation' birth-day, as it is called, - is a day of shame and sorme to the friends of freedom; for on that day, sevtaty-five years ago, came into being the most crue) and unscrupulous tyrant that ever cursed the earth k was christened REPUBLIC, and under that name it has waged a relentless, piratical war upon Humanity, and bid defiance to the Almighty. It has been the laig-guard of slavery. No assassin, no pirate, ever outraged justice, mercy, truth, benevolence, and every kindly sympathy of human nature, as has this

You would be delighted to pass through Ohio is moment. It is a bright day, (Sunday,) and yellow wheat fields are being cut down. Thousands of acres will this day be cut down in Ohio. And such a harvest! Vast will be the exports of wheat from this State the coming year. It is hardly possible to pro-

cure a supply of laborers to secure the erop. But | amidst it all, Slavery and the Union are being discusaed, in every field, barn, house, and cabin. God speed the day of dissolution to this slaveholding con-H. C. W.

THE TRUTH ABOUT US. We do not know but a little of it, yet. We have

we do not know but a little of it, yet. We have not half got our eyes open. We should be astonished above measure, could we look upon our true pictures. We should not know ourselves, and should need an introduction. Slavery has duped, and befoled, and bedeviled us into the notion that there is nothing very bad among us, after all. We think that we are a pretty decent sort of folks, whereas we are the meanest and most wicked people on the globe. We have an idea that we believe in the existence of God, while the truth is, that we are a nation of very atheists. We have always supposed that we believed atheists. We have always supposed that we believed try.

A number of New School Presbyterians are present the second seco atheists. We have always supposed that we believed in the Bible, but such infidels as we are, even Voltaire and Tom Psine might be ushamed of. We have thought that we had a high regard for the Sabbath; but such unhallowed descerators of that day as we are—and that, too, even in the act of meeting-going and psalm-singing—never waited in their darkness to hear the command—'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' We have been in the habit of calling ourselves Christians, and yet the very heathen are laughing at us, they are so much better than we! ourselves Christians, and yet the very heathen are laughing at us, they are so much better than we! We have boasted that we had a free country, and but just now, this Fourth of July, we burned powder to glorify it; and yet it is a land burdened with the presence of more than 3,000,000 of slaves. At least, we have claimed that a part of the country was free—the North; but that is as great a delusion as the other. We have no North—there are no Free States. They are all slave States, and those who belong to them—are all slaveholders. The country to any of them—are all slaveholders. The country to the c to any of them-are all slaveholders. The country is all one vast South-it is America, and America holds slaves. We have no Southern slavery—it is National—it is American slavery. And slavery is not the thing we have thought it—it is piracy—the most bloody and terrible of all piracies. It is robbery, and murder, and war, and ravishment, and every thing else embraced in piracy. It is the dehumanizing of the slave, and the infernalizing of the master, and so it is diabolism all round. It is infidelity, and treason, and heathenism, and popery, and atheism in one. In short, it is a perfect hell, infinitely worse than that even of the Orthodox; for if it is true that God will punish sinners in the other life, he will still treat them as men, though he should compel them to suffer to all everlasting—while slavery treats its victims like brutes, and reckons them all along with carts and dollars. Any thing but to be made a beast! Any thing but to be stricken from the high pedeatal on which God has placed me as an immortal being, on whom he has graven his own image, holds slaves. We have no Southern slavery-it is mortal being, on whom he has graven his own image, Liberia, he would have gained a hearing. and whom he thus made but a little lower than the angels, down, down, down to the level of four-footed angels, down, down to the level of four-footed beasts and creeping things! Any thing but such a fall as that! From God to a dog! Welcome death, and welcome even the flames of the pit to that! Yes, a length of time, and the impossibility, by due process rather than meet that fate, I would say with Milton's

'Hail, horrors! hail, Infernal world! And thou, profoundest Hell, Receive thy new possessor!'

O man! O human brother! the kind Father forgive both me and thee for what we have done! We shall never, no, never forgive ourselves! And thou, poor, imbruted, dying bondman, whom we have so deeply b. Oh, the lies told in what are called houses of cursed, God pity and bless thee, O brother of our love d this day! Must all liars have their part in the | Heaven strengthen and keep thee, to the day of thy

JOSEPH TREAT.

From the Taunton Whig. HAIL STORM UNPARALLELED.

HAIL STORM UNPARALLELED.

A portion of this town was visited by a hail storm on Sunday afternoon last, which is unparalleled in its destructive effects. Such a storm has not taken place within the memory of the oldest citizens. The tornado and shower passed over this village about five o'clock—the rain fell for a short time in torrents, accompanied with a little hail, but without any damage. But about three miles in a westerly direction its dreadful effects are still visible. In the vicinity of West Factories and Oakland village, whole fields of corn, rye, and oats, proming gardens and fine orchards, were crushed down by the hail—chickens were clilled, and the windows on the sides of the houses exstilled, and the windows on the sides of the houses ex-posed to the storm were nearly all broken. The gar-dens and grain fields of Rev. Mr. Cobb, Messrs. J. Dunbar, Z. L. Hodges, C. M. Lincoln, E. Walker, The North pledged all its power to help the South kep its slaves from escaping, by flight, or by armed troducen. The North has violated that pledge. It could not be otherwise, for it was against humanity and against fled. The Constitution is nearly a dead letter, as to the rendition of fugitive slaves. The South complains; the North tries to explain; but no explains; the North tries to explain; but no explains and assistly. There stands the bond. Does the bond require the fugitive slave to be given in his neighborhood. These congealed hall-stones is the tormost which were of the storm and vegetation will be from filly to \$100 each. Dea. Lincoln and others within the range of the tormost the remained of the Railroad conspiritors is yet progressing in the Michigan State Courts. This is probout and vegetation will be from filly to \$100 each. Dea. Lincoln and others within the range of the tormost.

The MICHIGAN CONSPIRATORS.

The trial of the Railroad conspiritors is yet progressing in the Michigan State Courts. This is probout the remained of the Railroad conspiritors is yet progressing in the Michigan State Courts. This is probout and vegetation will be from filly to \$100 each. Dea. Lincoln brought dewre of the six is the tormost wholly destroyed; their loss in fruit and vegetation will be from filly to \$100 each. Dea. Lincoln brought dewre of the six is the tormost wholly destroyed; their loss in fruit and vegetation will be from filly to \$100 each. Dea. Lincoln brought deverod the six is probourced where the tormost vegetation will be from filly to \$100 each. Dea. Lincoln broug

have not heard of the effects of the tornado further in Easton. It can be traced to Lynn and Danvers, thence to Salem, and to New Hampshire. From various sources we learn that the tornado was about a mile in width, and extended from Rhode Island to New Hampshire and Maine. All along the track, its effects were alike as destructive as in our immediate vicinity, and some thousands of tons of hail must have railen, exceeding all other storms at this season in its ravages. At Portsmouth, N. H., and at Kittery, Me., is the extent that we can trace its ravages; the latter place, the hail was a foot in depth in the woods on Monday morning.

The storm extended to Salem, as we learn from the Register of Monday, which states that about four o'clock, on Sunday, there was a sudden squail and thunder shower, with a large fall of hall, so copious as to whiten the ground till a deluge of rain came.

as to whiten the ground till a deluge of rain came.
For more than an hour alterwards, the hall-stones under the protection of the fences and hedges remained visible. We have heard of no damage as yet from the storm. In Lynnfield and Newburyport the same effects of the storm were felt. The Gazette says :-

Danvers, about 4 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday. In some places the hail-stones accumulated to the depth of three inches. A tree, two feet diameter, was twisted off about ten feet from the ground. For a few moments, the tempest was quite alarming. The leaves of corn and other vegetables were considerably injured by the hail. jured by the hail.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Cotton had declined; in breadstuffs there is also a ectine. The weather had been good, and the prospects of the harvest were favorable.

The number of visitors at the World's Fair was di-

wounded is stated at 5000.

Letters from the coast of Africa announce that, on the 18th April, H. B. M. brig Penguin captured at sea a brig with 400 slaves on board; 200 had died.

Three elergymen of Glasgow have begun to preach in the open air on Sundays, and are said to have had augments and attentive audiences.

A grand festival was to have taken place at Liver pool on the 11th, on board the United States steam snip Atlantic, after which there was to be a monstre Soirce at the Town Hall. Distinguished Americans Correspondence of the Cleveland True Democrat. THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 7, 1851. Messas. Entrops:—I presume that no Convention has for a long time met in the West, embodying more talent, or carrying with it more influence, than the one now in session in this place. It is making a

THE SHAME OF AMERICA.

Mr. Wm. P. Powell, of New York, a wealthy.

LYNCH LAW AT SAN FRANCISCO.

of law, of procuring the conviction and punishment of the guilty, the citizens ventured to take the law into their own hands. A man was caught in a boat, in the very set of carrying off a safe, about 9 o'clock at night, from one of the wharves of the city. He threw it overboard, but it was recovered. The thief was carried before the vigilance committee—about eighty members—sitting with closed doors, by them convicted, and sentenced to be hung in Portsmouth Square that very night. The sentence was carried to execution between one and two o'clock the next

morning, amidst a great crowd—some disapproving and others approving of the proceedings. The following is the account of the closing seene of this fearful tragedy, enacted under that necessity

of this fearful tragedy, enacted under that necessary
which knows no law.

The prisoner by this time was nearly dead with fear
and rough handling, when a rush was made towards
him, a noose thrown over his head, rope manned by
twenty ready hands, and the heavy form of the convicten felon swept through the air and dangled from the block. A few fearful struggles, a quiver of the hempen cord—a few nervous twitches, and the crowd gazed upon the lifeless corpse of him upon whom such speedy and terrible vengeance had been executed

by an outraged people.

As he swung to and fro, and turned round and round, a feeling of awe appeared to spread through the crowd, who could not be otherwise than impressed with the terrible occurrence. Slowly they disc persed, but when day broke, there were still many gazing upon the swollen purple features of the dead

At 6 o'clock, the Marshal, Mr. Crogier, repaired to the spot, cut down the body, and consigned it to the dead-house.

be the band require the fugitive slave to be given up? No,—with occasional exceptions,—sand cannot be. The stern behests of humanity fortid it.

Now, if a min makes a compact with the devil, ought he to kep in? Yes, as long as he holds the deal has his in an evil compact, and he wishes to get out, let him go openly to his ally in sin, and openly resource his alliance, and not, up to get out of the scrape by tortung the words of the compact from their original and well understood meaning, when it was made. I have York, Ohio, or Massachusetts would; but, as yet, they have not courage to entertain the question as yet, they have not courage to entertain the question as yet, and in good time, the entire North must entering its, and as on it, or become slaves and slaves. But I will stop and send you the above, as my sersion the proper, preached on Sunday. In doing its, I pay homage to truth, to justice, to goodness, in brut, 10 port to the proper of the College, and the was present and the wind the courage to entertain the question as yet, they have not courage to entertain the question as yet, and he will stop and send you the above, as my sersion is the strain the received on the courage to entertain the question in his neighborhood. These congealed hail-stake, under fences, and in shat dy places, on Tucsday, as we were informed by meany territy in the first were lying by the road-slake, under fences, and in shat were lying by the road-slake, under fences, and in shat were lying by the road-slake, under fences, and in shat were lying by the road-slake, under fences, and in shat were lying by the road-slake, under fences, and in shat welling, and in shat dy places, on Tucsday, as we were informed by many critically and the department of incison rather than of reality. With the detail is him in an evil compact, and not a support the fell of the department of the bards and in his neighborhood. These congealed in the design and point in the devil, and the late of the hand of the hard of the bard and point in the four d

The cars have not been able to connect since Tues

Frightful Mortality .- One of the saddest spe effects of the storm were felt. The Gazette says:—

'A tornado of wind, hail, &c., passed over South
Danvers, about 4 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday. In
some places the hail-stones accumulated to the depth
of three inches. A tree, two feet diameter, was twist. perfect health; to-day they are all dead, victims of that inexorable monster, Cholera. God pity the un-happy father! Only last week, a similar visitation fell upon anoth-

er family of this city. Mr. Valeton, auctioneer, went with his family to Pass Christian, carrying with them the seeds of disease. In two days, he and his chil-dren, his uncle, Mr. Cucullu, and a servant girl, all perished of cholers. This is terrible indeed.

perished of cholera. This is terrible indeed.

P.S. A post mortem examination of the bodies of Mrs. Vigne and her four children, by an eminent physician, traces their untimely death to poisoning, from the coast of Africa.

The loss of the Russians in killed and is from the coast of Africa.

The Cholera.—The cholera is again approaching the lakes. At Bellevue, Huron county, they have had several cases, and two or three deaths. At Shelby, Richland county, there have been six or eight deaths, the disease being confined to two families. We learn from a resident of this county, who was at Sandusky City on Wednesday last, that there were two cases on the day before.—Freemont (O.) Freeman.

We understand that the cholera has broken out in Mt. Vernon, Ia., and that Dr. Byforth, an eminent physician of that place, died with it in three hours time.—Henderson (Ky.) Democrat.

Quakers for Liberia.—There was quite a gathering at the depot in New Bedford this morning, to witness the departure of Eli and Sybel Jones to Liberia. They go out in the capacity of Elders or Preachers, and they intend to pass sometime in Liberia, and also in visiting other places on the coast of Africa. They are said to be the first American Quakers who have ever visited Africa for the purpose of preaching peace, love and good-will. They go out under the direction and support of the Society called 'Friends.' They have letters of introduction to President Roberts from Hon. Henry Clay, Bishop Waugh, and other distinguished friends of the cause, and are expecting to sail Quakers for Liberia .- There was quite a gathering | guished friends of the cause, and are expecting to sail from Baltimore in the Liberian packet on Sunday

A SLAVE CASE. Yesterday morning, a slave, answering to the name of Matilda, belonging to the estate of a decedent in Louisiana, named Swain, was brought before Judge Kelly, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon a habeas corpus, at the instance of a Committee of the Abolition Society. It appeared that the slave Matilda came to Philadelphia with her mistress. Was Augustics Swain the widow of deep mistress, Mrs. Augustine Swain, the widow of dece-dent, a short time since. This fact was admitted by the representative of the owner. Judge Kelly there-fore notified the slave that under the law of Pennsylvania she was free, and could go where she pleas ed, or could make such an engagement with her former mistress as to the conditions upon which she would render her further service as they jointly could agree upon. The parties acquiesced in this decision.

—Phil. Penn., 19th inst.

Singular Occurrence.—The Alleghany Enterprise tells of a singular occurrence which took place a day or two since at the house of Mr. Conlin, on the Frank-lin Road. A young girl of genteel appearance en-tered the house with an infant in her arms, and asked for a drink, upon which Mrs. C. started to the spring for fresh water, leaving an infant of her own in the cradle. On her return, the stranger had very mysteriously departed, and in about an hour afterwards she discovered to her how a control to the control of the contr riously departed, and in about an hour afterwards she discovered, to her horror and surprise, that her own child had been taken from the cradle, and a col-

Diabolical Outrage.—We learn from the Rochester Daily Times that a most brutal outrage took place near Palmyra, New York, last week. A gentleman and lady of respectable standing were united in marriage, and proceeded to their place of residence. On the night following their wedding-day, six young men went to the house, which was alone occupied by the couple above-named, and seized the man, whom they held last, while each of them violated his wife. After the perpetration of this fiendish set, the scoundrels fied. Some of them have since been arrested. Among those still at large, we regret to hear the name of John McIlhinny, a young reach the respectation of the process o rested. Among those still at large, we regret to hear the name of John McIlhinny, a young man formerly employed in the Post Office at Rochester, and at the time of the affair, an operator in the Bain Telegraph Office at Palmyra.

Death of the White Mountain Patriarch .- We learn from the White Mountains that on Tuesday night, the venerable patriarch of the mountains, Abel Crawford, Esq., departed this life. He died after a lingering and painful illness, at the advanced age of 86 years. Mr. Crawford was one of the earliest settlers years, and chawful was one of the earnest settlers in those wild and secluded regions, having resided for about sixty years on the spot where the Mount Crawford House now stands, about six miles below the Notch valley. In the death of the old patriarch Crawford, the White Mountains lose one, and not the least, of their many great attractions. Mr. Calhoun .- The Southern Press says that Mr.

Calhoun left an estate of \$150,000, burdened with a debt of \$25,000. The money which his friends had raised for him, and which he refused to accept, was paid over to his widow, his sons having also declined Hutton in the Chair. The Call for this meeting ap-The amount was \$30,000.

Slavery abolished in Bogota.-The Bogota Congress

Effects of Despair .- A merchant of San Francisco, who had been burnt out of all that he owned by the previous fires of that city, when the flames of the last conflagration surrounded the building which contained all he possessed, coolly invited his wife to walk out and see the fire; when they had passed into the street into the street. into the street, in a moment of mad phrenzy, he drew a revolver and shot her through the head, and then instantly ended his own life with another

A despatch from Martinburg (Va.) last evening gives an account of a most frightful wind, rain and aail storm in that vicinity, which uprooted trees, blew down houses, shattered windows, and, for a distance of over a mile, levelled every telegraph post with the ground. The oldest inhabitant never wit-monious, and the resolutions adopted without a disnessed a storm of equal severity.

several towns along the route have pledged their credit for large amounts to the same .- New Haver

Singular and Painful Accident .- An emigrant who with his wife and children, was travelling westward, was recently struck over the head by the mate of a steambont going to Cleveland, and rendered senseless. When the boat reached the dock, his family were placed in an omnibus, while the driver returned on board for the wounded husband. In the mean-time, the horses backed off into the lake, and they were all drowned. Only the wounded husband remains of the family.

horses in this country, died on the Kentucky course on Saturday afternoon last, from the excessive heat.

ton train of cars from New York, was thrown off the track at New Rochelle, and eight or ten persons injured, some of them severely.

ton train of cars from New York, was thrown off the employment well suited to their physical constitution, their mental tastes and talents, and the present conditions of society.

In the town of Lunenburg, in this State, there are now forty-eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made. Several of them are over 90 years old. The entire population of the promoted by the establishment of Schools or Design, to similar to those long ago founded in France, for the the town is but 1300.

gave back to her the cowhide, and she completed the

Isaac Davis, the colored preacher arrested in New York for theft of jewelry, has been recognized as a fugitive slave from Kentucky.

sureties, for forfeiture of their recognizances. The demand for postage stamps is immense. Previous to the 4th, 2,300,000 had been received and despatched by the department from Washington. Between three and four hundred thousand are made every day, and the public will soon be supplied.

Illegitimate Children .- The last Legislature of this Riegitimate Children.—The last Legislature of this State passed a law which provides that children born out of wedlock shall be legal heirs of their mother, in precisely the same manner, and to the same extent, in precisely the same manner, and to the same extent, as if they were not illegitimate. The Hartford Republican suggests that the law is well enough, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough; inasmuch as this class of children are very apt to have fathers as well as mothers, it thinks that they should be the legal heirs of both parents.

Instruction. Donations of any amount will be thankfully received.

As a Library, and a collection of Models, Pictures and Casts, will be of great service to the School, any contributions for this purpose will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 16, to choose a Board of Directors, and arrange theirs of both parents.

The South Carolina disunionists are denounce ing the city of Charleston, because it is found that the judgment and feelings of that city are against them. At a late public discussion in Clinton, S. C., Mr. Edward Bellinger said that if Charleston should stand in the way of secession, 'it would be better to make a second Moscow of the city.' The Charleston News says that two-thirds of the people of South Carolina are opposed to the disunionists.

The Texas (La Grange) Monument of June 18 says—'Several slaves of this county had made arrangements to run away from their masters and go to Mexico. They were to have started on Monday night last, but one of Col. Moore's negroes, thinking he would take an early start, left on Sunday. He was pursued, and when taken confessed the whole plan. He stated that they were prepared to force their wax.

New Hampshire.—The \$500 Homestead Exemption Bill finally passed the House on the 1st inst., having previously been adopted by the Senate.

to At an anti-slavery meeting held in Geauga county, Ohio, on the 4th inst., Mr. Giddings was present, and publicly announced that he had withdrawn from the N.S. Presbyterian Church, on acount of its connection with slavery.

Paper an account of his receipts and disbursements as Treasurer of the Chaplin Fund. He has received \$2,722 03, and disbursed 12,283 15. Due to him,

The At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4th inst., over sixty of the ladies were dressed in full Bloomer costume. The Cleveland Plaindealer says the scene

In Jacksonville, Illinois, Dr. Joseph Sheen jumped out of bed in the night, and exclaiming that he had the cholers, drank a tumbler of brandy and three ounces of essence of peppermint, which killed him in three hours. He had been dreaming.

Sending back the Paupers .- The municipal author ities of Boston are taking steps to send back to Eng-land about fifty blind, idiotic, lunatic and paralytic paupers, sent there from the alms-houses of Eng-land.

to At the conclusion of the oration of Mr. Sproule, at 'Washington's Head Quarters,' in Newburgh, on the 4th, he introduced Henry Gibson, one of 'Washington's Life Guard,' to his hearers. The aged veteran completed his 100th year on the 18th of February last, but still retains his strength and recollection to a remarkable degree.

Emancipation of Slaves.—A provision has been adopted by the Virginia Reform Convention, in Committee of the Whole, prohibiting the Legislature of the State from passing any law for the emancipation of slaves.

Voluntary Starvation.—Cornelius Regan, committed to the House of Correction in Springfield, Mass, on the 16th of June, for thirty days, voluntarily starved

a line of steamships between that port and Liverpool.

The Atlas says it is fully convinced that it will be

The Slave Trade in Brazil.-The Emperor of Bra zil, in his speech to the Chambers on the 30th ult., declared that the almost entire extinction of the slave trade had been effected, by the rigorous enforcement of the law of 4th September last, and invoked their co-operation to prevent its resuscitation

BRITISH UNITARIANISM

We have gladly devoted ten columns of our present number to recording the proceedings of a meeting of Members of the Unitarian Body in England, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, June 13th, 1851, when tendered to them for the benefit of the estate. peared in the London Inquirer of June 7th, as follows. the signers being Unitarian clergymen :-

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Statery abolished in Bogota.—The Bogota Congress, as we learn by the last California steamer, adjourned May 29th. Previous to adjournment, it passed a law abolishing slavery in the Republic, to go into effect on the 1st day of January, 1852.

Thus is another example and another rebuke given to the American people by the citizens of a less liberal and less progressive Republic. Shame on us that we learn nothing by these lessons!

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

We, the undersigned, believing that many of the Unitarian body concern with us in the carnet desired that a meeting should be held to consider our duty in reference to American slavery at the present crisis, suggest that those who may attend the approaching Answeriation, would keep themselves disengaged on Friday forenoon, June 13th, in the hope that suitable Anniversary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, would keep themselves disengaged on Friday forenoon, June 13th, in the hope that suitable arrangements for the holding of such a meeting may be made in time to be communicated to them at Essex street, on Wednesday.

George Armstrong, Bristol. FRANCIS BISHOP, Liverpool. EDWIN CHAPMAN, Clifton. HENRY HAWKES, Portsmouth. THOMAS HINCKS, Exeter. FRANKLIN HOWORTH, Bury. WILLIAM JAMES, Bristol. JEROME MURCH, Bath. RICHARD SHAEN, Edinburgh. HENRY SOLLY, Cheltenham. EDWIN TALBOT, Tenterden. THOMAS F. THOMAS, Ipswich.

senting voice. A testimony so emphatic in favor of The 'Air Liners' are moving again for the the anti-slavery movement, and in condemnation of construction of their road from Boston to New Haven with a zeal and energy which promises to make up for lost time. Contracts for a union of routes have been signed, and nineteen gentlemen of Middletown have subscribed over \$200,000 of the stock—and Christian Register and the New York Christian In-

Here is a new philanthropic and important en-

terprise, to which we give our warmest commendation. The amplest success to it! NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.

The increasing importance of all the mechanic and manufacturing arts in New England lead us to look carefully at every movement which promises to extend and improve their cultivation. At the same time, the large number of women dependent on their own earnings, and with difficulty gaining a subsistance in the few and crowded walks of industry now accessi-At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, the Bos- ble to them, urges us to throw open new avenues of ditions of society.

It has seemed to us, that both these objects may be last ten years encouraged by the Government of In the San Francisco Exchange, Mr. John Hungerford was severely cowhided by Mrs. Garrish. Mr. H's friends interfered at first, and took the lady's cowhide from her; but after hearing her story, they with female labor of the common kinds, a large and with female labor of the common kinds, a large and increasing demand exists for skilful labor and invention. This is true of wood-engraving; designs for calicoes, muslins, and other printed fabrics; drawings of machinery, and very many similar branches.

A School on the plan proposed will give instruc Gen. Chaptin.—A despatch from Washington says that, Gen. Chaptin not appearing in the criminal courts to answer the charge of abducting the slave of Mr. Toombs, suits have been instituted against Wm. Blanchard, David A. Hall, and Selby Parker, the prompt and faithful execution. prompt and faithful execution.

It is proposed to form an association for carrying

this plan into operation, each member of which shall pay three dollars or more annually towards defraying the necessary expenses of a room, teachers, &c. An annual subscription of twenty dollars will entitle a person to place a pupil at the School for gratuitous instruction. Donations of any amount will be thank-

N. B. Persons who will return this circular, with

Henry I. Bouditch, Josiah F. Flagg, Chas. F. Barnard, Barnas Sears, Horace Mann, John T. Sargent, Flon S. Stearns. Otis Clapp,

Miss Hannah Stevenson " Anna Parsons,
" Harriet K. Hunt, " Matilda Goddard,
" Ednah D. Littlehale

Friends of Freedom !- remember the celebra on of the anniversary of that glorious event, West India Emancipation, at Worcester, on Friday next.— It is a day for general fraternization, and LET US ALL BE THERE. DOWN WITH SLAVERY HERE!

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS. NEW SERIES

PROVIDENCE, (R. 1.)

Sunday, July 27. This Convention will be attended by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Lucy Stone, and other speakers, and will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Place of meeting in local handbills.

ESSEX. (Essex Co.)

Sunday, July 27.

This meeting will be attended by Parker Pillsbury and George W. Putnam, and it is hoped by Wendell Phillips also. BERLIN, (Worcester Co.)

Sunday, July 27.

This meeting will be held in the Town Hall, and ill be attended by Charles C. Burleigh and Samuel May, Jr. WORCESTER

Friday, August 1.
In commemoration of West India Emancipation. HUBBARDSTON, (Worcester Co.)

Sunday, Aug. 3.

The meeting-house of the Unitarian Society having been kindly granted for this occasion, the meeting will be held in connexion with their usual services; and will be attended by William Lloyd Garrison and Samuel May. Jr.

Samuel May, Jr. · HANSON, (Plymouth Co.)

Sunday, Aug. 3.

To be held in the Universalist Church, and to be attended by Parker Pillsbury and Nathaniel H.

OXFORD, (Worcester Co.)

Sunday, Aug. 10. This meeting will be attended by Stephen S. Foster and Samuel May, Jr., and will be held in the Universalist Meeting-house, which has been liberally granted for the occasion. Rev. Jacob Baker, pastor of that Society, will also, it is expected, take part in the

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. A meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Universalist Church at Hanover, on Sunday, August 3d, 1851.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

DIED-In this city, on the 17th instant, Elias, oungest son of the Rev. Leonard A. and Octavia I. Grimes, aged 5 years and 1 month. Fare thee well; though woe is blending

Triumph high and joy unending Wait thee in the realms above. O, stay thy tears; the blest above Have hailed a spirit's heavenly birth, And sung a song of joy and love;— Then why should anguish reign on carth?

Littell's Living Age. Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and President Adams.

Kent, and President Adams.

Cambridge, April 24, 1844.

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone, not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess, in a moderate compass, a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character.

JOSEPH STORY.

New York, 7th May, 1844.

I approve very much of the plan of the 'Living Age;' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most structive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

WASHINGTON, 27th Dec., 1844. Washington, 27th Dec., 1844.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful.—

It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portrait-ure of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinb Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Biackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Frazer's, Tail's, Ainwoorth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that, by 'winnowing the wheat from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and nore solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

The Living Age is published every Saturday, by E. LITTELL & Co., corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston; Price 12 1-2 cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Hemittances for any pe-riod will be thankfully received and promptly attend-

POSTAGE FREE.

To all subscribers within 1500 miles, who remit in To all subscribers within 1000 miles, who remit in advance, directly to the office of publication, at Boston, the sum of Six Dollars, we will continue the work beyond the year, as long as shall be an equivalent to the cost of the postage:—thus virtually carrying out the plan of sending every man's copy to him POSTAGE FREE; placing our distant subscribers on the same footing as those nearer to us; and making the whole country our neighborhood.

We hope for such future change in the law, or in tation thereof, as will enable us to make this offer to subscribers at any distance.

E. LITTELL, & CO., Boston. Warren Street Chapel, Boston.

W. J. WHITAKER

INFORMS the citizens of Boston and vicinity, that he has opened classes for instruction in INVENTIVE DEAWING and DESIGN.

The mode of instruction is entirely new; being a development of the power of the pupil, instead of merely imitating copies, as heretofore pursued; and is founded, first, on Geometric Form; secondly, on Natural Objects, as fruits, flowers, &c.—producing results in much less time than by the old method, and from its simplicity insuring success to the learner. and from its simplicity insuring success to the

SEPARATE CLASSES FOR THE SEXES.

TERMS PER QUARTER, \$5, payable in advance. Hours of attendance from 10 till 12, A. M., and from 3 till 5, P. M. Instruction given in schools and private fam-lies on moderate terms.

July 25. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as an agent for the care of Real Estate, Leasing Buildings, Collecting Rents, &c. AUSTIN BEARSE, 21 Cornhill.

REFERENCES: Issiah Bangs, 15 Long Wharf, Samuel E. Sewell, 43 Washington street, John A. Andrew, 4 Court street, Francis Jackson, 27 State street.

For the Liberator. LINES TO A 'COTTON' CLERGYMAN BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY.

Thou art a great and wise high-priest, Whose teachings ne'er will be forgotten,-A small sun rising in the east. In fleecy clouds of unspun cotton !

I know thou hatest the 'sons of Ham.' To thy fair hopes they are a blot-on; So 'tis no sin to smother them In Southern fields of snowy cotton!

Oh! holy man, when thou dost die, No polished stone shall mark the spot, on Which thy mouldering bones shall lie,-But there shall stand a bale of cotton !

Thy cotton heart and cotton head, The wicked masses say, are rotten; And they will say, when thou art dead, 'There's been a fall of late in cotton!

But thou shalt win a mighty name. While fools on other hobbies trot on: And we will celebrate thy fame In words of cotton, cotton, corron!

From the Banner of the Times. THE POET'S LAST MAY.

I know 'tis May, the blessed May-the birds sing But I would still the notes of joy which bring a

joy to me; I know they sing above her grave, and the wild bee wander there, For the flowers she loved when she was here sen

perfume on the air. The flowers she loved when she was here, one long sad year to-day,

When Elsie dear and cousin Jane went gatherin flowers in May; Wild flowers for our bridal morn! and death so very

Upon that morn the faded things lay dying on he

And yet I love the blessed May, with all its wealth o flowers, Though they bring me haunting memories of the hap

py, byegone hours-Of a pure and lovely spirit-of a gladdening, heart-

felt ray. Who loved all gentle things, but most the buds a flowers of May.

A bright and glorious vision! oh, linger yet awhile! Stay, Elsie dear! I kneel-I weep-I am a very child! With the love-light beaming in her eye, oh, I can se

As when she left me on that morn, with a kiss upor my brow.

And I can hear her ringing laugh, and her sweet voice on the air-'You'll meet us at the trysting place-for the las

time meet me there: And lay your book by, Jane, and I will twine

wreath to-day, And crown you poet, spite of all the world may do or

Two loving hearts, two glad young hearts, passes from the cottage door,

And the young leaves 'neath which they moved waved gaily as before;

The light breeze stirs them now, as then, and yet they leave no trace

To tell how last year's shadow lay upon that still O face of sunshine, cold in death! O golden locks of

hair! All dripping from the wave's embrace, once more see you there,

As franticly the sinking form I grasped from out th And bore it to the mossy bank, -but all too late to

save! Thy kiss, dear Elsie! on my brow, the last, last kiss of thine,-

ight to win thee back to life with the bur ones of mine:

But my kisses fell on marble cold, fell on the sens O, would with these wild kisses, love, my breath had passed away!

They tell me there's a garland hangs upon the oak tree's bough; Last May the leaves were fresh and green, they must

be withered now; Or, scattered by the wintry winds, like cherished hopes have fled :-

My dreams of fame have gone with thee, my hope are with the dead!

The sky is blue, a dreamy blue,-the tender leaflet To every breeze-oh! can it be-'tis thus above he

grave? She bade me meet her-I must go-wait, Elsie, till

So early love! so early love! could death have called And I must linger on awhile-perhaps another May

Will find the birds and flowers here, and my spirit far away; I would it were-I have no rest-I yearn, I long to be,

O Elsie dear, my angel love, forever more with thee !

From the New York Tribune.

FEAR NOT.

[TO THOSE WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.] Fear not! though in the vulture's nest The falcon lies, disarmed, oppressed; As truly as the ocean flows, As truly as the free wind blows, So truly shall the free bird soar Across his native plains once more

Can hold no wrongful slave alone; The strength of liberty and truth, The hope and zeal of ardent youth, The late-awakened power of right Shall grind to dust the mail of might

Fear not! though king and kaiser swear He shall not breathe unguarded air; A mightier King shall laugh to scorn The pride of dust and ashes born, And ransom with his bow and spear The captive of their spies and fear.

Yea! though the death-shot sets him free, So tyrants guerdon liberty; His blood shall ery from foreign sands, And stretch to Heaven unnumbered hands Strong in their truth to desolate The cowards of a sceptred State.

And o'er the plains, and o'er the hills, Where man his labored life fulfils, His name shall be a tocsin bell To clamor old Oppression's knell; And such a death-born memory be To him the sweetest liberty.

The Liberator.

INDEPENDENCE DAY-THE CITY GOVERNMENT-INDEPENDENCE DAY—THE CITY GOVERNMENT—AN INSULT TO THE CITYLENS. It grieves us much that on this day, which should be one of rejoicing, we feel it necessary to complain of the misconduct of those city officers who appear to have taken the day and its observance into their particular keeping. By the following extract from an official notice addressed 'To the Public,' and published in the popular newspapers yesterday morning, our citizens will perceive the regard in which they are held by their servants in office:—

'In order that the people of Boston, and the sojourners therein, may be in a better condition to participate in the festivities of the occasion, it is indispensable that the scenes of disorder which have sometimes disturbed the peace on the night preceding the
National Anniversary should not be repeated. It is
the intention, therefore, of the Executive Department,
to adopt especial measures (similar to those adopted
last year) to preserve the quiet of the city from unlast year) to preserve the quiet of the city from un-reasonable interruptions after nine o'clock on the eve-ning of the 3d, until sunrise on the 4th instant. For that purpose, a large extra police force will be de-tailed for service on that night, and will patrol every avenue and square, (including the Common.)'

This ukase was sent to the Times office for publication, with the request that we would call the attention of the people to it editorially. We will en-

deavor to do so.

There probably never was a more open, disgrace ful and abominable insult inflicted upon the masser of the citizens of this or any other community, than proceeds from this notice. The present city authorities, with that ignorance which has distinguished their conduct ever since they have held office, have presumed to dictate to the people how they shall conduct themselves on the evening preceding the Fourth, in order that they may be in 'better condition' to accommodate the state of the st rourn, in order that they may be in 'beller condi-tion' to participate in the festivities for which they pay, but the particulars of which are studiously kept from their knowledge. In plain words, the govern-ment says to the people—'You shall be punished if you celebrate the National Anniversary in your own way, in order that we shall not be disturbed in the enjoyment of our royal pleasures, in which you have no part.'

triotism are coeval with its existence, the citizens shot taking effect in the spine; and he (Morris) ex-find themselves precluded from the celebration of their natal day, by a batch of city officials whom

they continually disgrace.

This is not only impudent, but atrocious; and the simple fact of selecting the popular papers for the dissemination of this outrageous mandate, and at the same time suppressing the details of the city celebration, if any, which has been gotten up—is an insult to the masses which must result in hurling the existing government from power.

Champagne and costly dinners for the govern-

ment-the watch-house for the masses! How do the

In this article, from the Times, behold the height of absurdity, the perfection of insolence, and the sublimity of effrontery! It is a 'democratic' outpouring of fiery indignation and patriotic slang, seldom equalled even by the dirty, lawless, mob-in citing sheet from which it emanates. For the city authorities see have no cause to entertain any respect whatever, after their closing Faneuil Hall against the cause of freedom-placing the Court House in chains -summoning the military forces to shoot down Christian men and women in the streets, if necessary, in the performance of a diabolical act-and sending Thomas Sims into chattel slavery; yet we would protect them against unjust attacks, and give credit to whom credit is due.

To prevent the night preceding the 4th of July from being turned into a Bedlam by reckless and disorderly persons, and thus to secure that repose which our citizens so much need preparatory to the fatiguing observances of the following day, the city authorities announce that they shall take precautionary measures; and this excellent procedure, which commends itself to the good sense of all but sham democrats and real demagogues, the Times describes as an 'open, disgraceful and abominable insult,' as 'not only impudent, but atrocious,' as such 'an insult to the masses as must result in hurling the existing government from power'!!! Can human folly or human Hardin is not yet dead, but the wounds are represent audacity go beyond this? Does the Times suppose that the citizens of Boston are dolts-as deficient in brains as that journal is lacking in decency?

its uproarious propensities! Isn't this a free country? Isn't the Fugitive Slave Law the sheet-anchor of the Union? Was not Sims very properly dragged back to chains and slavery? Ought not abolition meetings to be mobbed as treasonable? And ought not eligible of the Faculty, and represent the Faculty, and represent the Faculty of Grant, a determination to flog his late antagonist, which expression Grant represent to the Faculty, and Clarkson was summoned. anticipated by as much noise, uproar and rowdyism as any may like to make? Ask the consistent, patriotic, law-abiding, freedom-loving Times!

A BLOOD-STAINED CHRISTIANITY.

In the city of New York, the observances of the Fourth of July commenced as follows :-

At sunrise, the usual salute was fired from the Battery by Captain Rynders's Veteran Artillery. The military, under Major General Sandford, formed at 8 o'clock, on Fourteenth street, near Ninth avenue, and marched through some of the principal streets to the City Hall, where the honors of a marching salute were paid to the Mayor and Common Council. The Veteran Corps of 1812 assembled in the Superior Court Room, at 8 o'clock, attended by their chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Spring, for the nursues of receiving a national flag from a varying the purpose of receiving a national flag from a young ady unknown except as 'the Soldier's Daughter.' The exercises were opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Spring, after which Mayor Kingsland presented the flag to Colonel Haight, who, on behalf of those under his command, expressed his heart-felt thanks to the unknown giver of this beautiful em-

thanks to the unknown giver of this beautiful emblem of our country.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Veteran Corps assembled in the large church in Canal street, near Greene, where an excellent oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Van Pelt. A very large audience was present, and the oration was listened to with the deepest attention. At the conclusion of these exercises, the Veterans marched down Brondway to their head-quarters, at the Superior Court Room, where they partook of a cold collation.

The remnant of that gallant hand, the New York is no longer pass by that route. On the morning of the 7th inst., a difficulty occurred near Clarkesville, (Ky.,) between John H. Crowder and Robert D. Newton, proprietor of Blooming Grove Furnace, by which the latter was immediately killed. It appears that a misunderstanding has existed for some time between the parties, concerning a road which led through the land of Crowder to the ore bank of Newton.

Crowder had notified for trial.

few worn and emaciated survivors of that regiment.

mented as the 'remnant of a gallant band,'—sanetioned by the Rev. Dr. Spring and the Rev. Dr. Pelt,
in the name of Christ, the Prince of Peace!! O these
ravening wolves! Dr. Spring is the monster who has
said, that if, by offering a single prayer, he could a

said, that if, by offering a single prayer, he could emancipate all the slaves, he would not do it!

A Penitent Lawee. Samuel S. Martin, Esq., of Chicago, Illinois, was attorney for Crawford E. Smith, of Missouri, in the arrest of Moses Johnson as a fogitive slave. He has lately published a card in the Chicago papers, expressing his 'regret and mortification' for the course he pursued. He says that the business was repugnant to his feelings, and he only engaged in it at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Smith, who was an old acquaintance; and that he has 'dearly paid for doing what his better conscience and his judgment told him he should not do. The sleeples nights and agony of mind of his wife and children may tell that better than words. In conclusion, he says that he feels that his experience in this case 'will not be lost upon his future conduct, and he trusts that he will hereafter, in his actions, not go counter to the advice of his wife and friends, and his own better judgment.'

BLOODY Appears. Five men, belonging to the United States steamer Susquehannah, were shot on the wood wharf at Portsmouth, Va., on Tuesday week. They had disputed with a groggery keeper about Procured three guns—deliberately fired all three-re-loaded and fired again. Four of the sailors were mortally wounded, the fifth slightly.

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SCENES OF VIOLENCE AND BLOOD.

We have not, very recently, chronicled in our colmns those scenes of lawless violence which are con stantly occurring at the South, where human life held at a cheaper rate, and where there is less of peronal safety, than in any other portion of the civilized world; and we therefore continue the dreadful rec ord, to show in how many ways a fearful retribution eccompanies the transgression of the great law of human liberty.

Anorher Lynching Appair—Dreadful Trage-by. From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican, of the 3d inst., we take the following record of another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of that place: The circumstances which caused it are of the most delicate nature. On Sunday evening, 30th ult., about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of John M. Wil-liams, residing just across the river, on the Amherst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about 19, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives just over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives just over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W's brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city. The family of the young lady get-ting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his son, Rich-ard G., prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they hav-ing been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place.

om that place.
The whole of Monday evening was consumed in The whole of Monday evening was consumed in propositions from one side to the other—Dr. Williams refusing to give up the young lady to her father. Counsel were called in, who decided that there was no law by which Mr. Morris could recover possession of his daughter. Threats passed freely on both sides, and young Morris being told that his sister would not be given up without a fight, drew a pistol upon one of Dr. Williams's brothers, who showed that he was fully recovered for such an emergency and blood fully prepared for such an emergency, and blo would have been shed, had not the bystanders into fered to prevent it. The parties were then arrested disarmed, and bound over to keep the peace. In the course of the evening, Mr. Morris obtained possession of his daughter, and thus ended the affair in Char ottesville.
On Tuesday morning, the Morris party, with th

enjoyment of our royal pleasures, in which you have no part.'

Now, under the government of Russia or Austria, such a mandate would be regarded as the extreme exercise of despotic power. There, the monarchs are wise enough not to interfere unnecessarily with the gala days of the people; but liberty is granted them to enjoy their pleasures on such occasions, without any arbitrary restrictions. But here in Republican America, and in a city where deeds of participations.

the themselves precluded from the celebration of the most long they have unwisely elevated to an authority which they continually disgrace.

This is not only impudent, but atrocious; and the simple fact of selecting the popular papers for the dissemination of this outrageous mandate, and at the dreadful calamities which had befallen them would cause the death of his wife.

Thus has ended one of the most terrible tragedies that have ever occurred upon the soil of Virginia.

that have ever occurred upon the soil of Virginia Nothing is wanting to render it complete—love, mis-ery, madness and death, make up the scenes of the bloody drama. We trust that so awful a lesson will not be lost upon the community.

In relation to the tragedy, the Richmond Despatch

'Passengers by the Canal packet-boat yesterda stated that both Dr. Williams and Mr. Hill were liv-ing; but it was thought Hill could not survive. Dr Williams, it was supposed, might recover.'

FATAL AFFRAY IN EDGEFIELD, S. C .- We learn th following particulars of a horrid shooting affair which occurred in Edgefield District on the 25th inst. The parties engaged in it were Elbert Hardin, William Treadway, Wm. Wilson, and Stephen Wilson. I appears that the difficulty arose between the Wil-sons and the other two persons mentioned, in regard to the line fence between their plantations. The Wil-sons proceeded to move the fence further in on their own land, when Mrs. Hardin discovered it, and for bade them, threatening, at the same time, to cut of the hands of the negroes who were moving the rails The Wilsons ordered the negroes to proceed, which

hey did.

Mrs. Hardin then sent off for Hardin and Tread Mrs. Hardin then sent on for Hardin and Treadway. On their arrival, it seems they resisted the removal of the fence—Hardin attacking the Wilsons with a rail, William Wilson and Treadway being armed with guns. The two latter exchanged shots, Wilson's taking effect upon Treadway, who soon fell, mortally wounded. Treadway's shot took no effect. Hardin then stunned Wilson by striking him with the rail, seized the gun of Treadway and fired at William Wilson, without effect. Wilson then fired at him the shot taking effect in one eye, and also in his face reast and arm.

Since the above was written, we have heard tha Treadway did not discharge his gun, but that it was fired afterwards by Hardin at Wilson, as stated above Treadway has since died from the wounds inflicted

hat the citizens of Boston are dolts—as deficient in prairies as that journal is lacking in decency?

Another Appear. We learn that an affray occurred in Columbia, Beone county, on the 3d inst., between Robert Grant, a tutor in the State University. ed. Clarkson had been engaged in a fight with another student, and for this he was called up before to appear a second time. With this he refused com-pliance, and on meeting Grant afterwards, commenced an assault on him with a whip and cane. For this, he was expelled by the Paculty. Afterwards, on the same day, he sought out Grant, and commenced beat-ing him with a cane, at the same time holding a pis-tol in his left hand. Clarkson fired the pistol at Grant at or about the time that the latter drew a pis-tol, which he discharged at Clarkson. Clarkson's hot passed through Grant's hat, without doing his any injury. Grant's fire took effect in Clarkson's left side, inflicting a wound which had not, at last advi-ces, produced death, but which it is feared will. Grant submitted to the authorities.

FATAL AFFRAY. The Baltimore Patriot, of Tues FATAL APPRAY. The Baltimore Patriot, of Tuesday, gives the particulars of an affray in which a young man, Ezekiel Debo, about twenty years of age, lost his life from a stab with a knife, inflicted by James Brown, about nineteen years old. Brown, who had just returned from college, was passing along the street, smoking a segar, when he was approached by Debo, who, in a jocular manner, asked him for a segar. Some harsh words passed between the parties, when Brown rushed upon and stabbed Debo just as he was turning to leave him. Debo died in a short time. Brown was arrested and coma short time. Brown was arrested and cor

The remnant of that gallant band, the New York Younteers, also paraded, in company with the Ameronan Rifles. It was melancholy to look upon the low worn and emaciated survivors of that regiment.

And this military display,—including the marandard survivors of the regiment. And this military display,—including the marandard survivors of the premises, was asked if he intended to drive his teams over that road, and being answered in the affirmative, levelled his gun and shot Newton in the loss. He instantly expired.

SEE WHAT IS SLAVEEY! In New Orleans, on June 8th, a young slave girl, named Jeanette, aged about 16 years, was tried in the First District Court, by a jury of slave-owners, on a charge of having, on the 15th of July last, stabbed her father. Antonio, with a butcher-knife. The facts were these, as given in the Delta:—

On the day above indicated, Antonio, the father of

Now turn to another case in a slave State, where the murder was on the other side, and contrast the

penalty:—
Whipping a Slave to Death. Simeon Souther, a
wealthy citizen of Hanover court, Va., has been convicted of beating one of his slaves to death, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.—Jour. of Com-

Contrast the two! Death for the slave-five years' imprisonment for the slaveholder! 'All men are created free and equal,' &c.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WOMAN. On the 15th ult., a Mr. Tate attempted to kill Miss Shepherd, at Lexington, Miss., the ball of which entered her breast in the region of the heart, and lodged in the opposite side. The circumstances, briefly, are these:—There was a wedding, at which both parties were guests. After the marriage ceremony, a dance was proposed, but as the host and hostess were church members, it was proposed to adjourn to a neighbor s, to finish the festivities of the night. Miss Shepherd refused to go, as she was also a member of the church. Mr. Tate, who wished to anticipate a husband's authority, rushed into her apartment, where she had retired with her mother and some other ladies, and asked her if she would go over to the dance or not. On her replyas she was also a member of the church. Mr. Tate, who wished to anticipate a husband's authority, rushed into her apartment, where she had retired with her mother and some other ladies, and asked her if she would go over to the dance or not. Oa her replying in the negative, he fired two pistols, one of which took effect, as above stated. From last accounts, Miss Shepherd was not expected to live. The Hamlet of a lover was taken by the crowd, and would have been dealt with summarily, but for the interposition of one

shepherd was not expected to live. The Hamlet of a lover was taken by the crowd, and would have been dealt with summarily, but for the interposition of one or two influential persons. He is now confined in juil to await the session of the Circuit Court. The man must have been deranged.

A TRAGEDY IN GREENE COUNTY, MISS. The Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, of the 6th inst., contains a long account of the clorent of the wife of a planter in Florida with a Mississippian from Hancock county, by the name of Hardy, who was living in Florida. The guilty wife assisted her paramour to steal from her injured husband a negro boy, a pair of horses and a carriage, a double-barrelled gun, and some other property, with which they started for the residence of Hardy's mother, in Hancock county, Miss., which point they safely reached.

The outraged husband, finding himself robbed of property as well as wife, made preparations to pursue; but the blow had been so heavy as to urman him. He could not consent to follow her who had been pillowed on his breast, and to a friend named Smith was delegated the task of pursuing the fugitives. Smith traced them to Greene county, Miss., where he learned they had arrived in Hancock, and were at the house of Hardy's mother. The assistance of a couple of resolute men was obtained, the three made a descent on the house, and entered the room where Hardy and his guilty companion were in bed, before he was aware of their presence.

Hardy, who is represented as a man of heroulean strength, leaped from the bed, and, unarmed as he was, came near making good his escape from the three; but a blow from the bed, and, unarmed as he was accomed the house, and entered the room where Hardy and his guilty companion were in bed, before he was aware of their presence.

Hardy, who is represented as a man of heroulean strength, leaped from the bed, and, unarmed as he was, came near making good his escape from the three; but a blow from the bed, and, unarmed as essential to the contract of the property was recovered, but found murdered, his money all taken, as well as one Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald.

ody, on the eve him. A dispute arose, in which an agreement was made to fight. As Baker was taking off his coat, the premises of two families, there were engaged on Bryody cut him across the abdomen, inflicting so severe a wound that death ensued in a few hours. The murderer has not been arrested.

FATAL APPRAY. Jacob Ditzler was killed by Reu-ben Leveridge, in the vicinity of Fayette, in Howard county, on the 5th inst. On the day above mention-ed, the parties met at the house of Ditzler, when some dispute arose, the cause of which is unknown. Ditzler took down his gun and commenced snapping it at Leveridge; the gun, however, did not go off, and D. threw it away, and commenced throwing stones. Leveridge endeavored to escape, but being closely pursued, turned and cut D. with his knife, so that he died instantly.

FATAL AFFRAY. We learn from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Plebeian, that Dr. Wm. Wright, a citizen of ington, on Monday morning. A short time since, a Knox county, was killed by one of his slaves a few days since. The Doctor was under the necessity of ran off with a man, and was married to him at Aber-

thoughtless; his suspicions were excited; they quarrelled, and were dismissed from the hotel where they boarded. Soon after this, she received a note, asking an interview. She showed it her husband, and said,

on interview. She showed it her husband, and said, 'I believe it is written by James Donaldson.'

Andrews at once determined to find out if such was the case, and dictated an answer for his wife to write. It was addressed to Mr. Donaldson, and, with some expressions of hesitation, appointed Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, for an interview, when the two would take a walk, and accomplish their purposes. Accordingly, Mr. Donaldson, at the time appointed, proceeded to her boarding-house, at the corner of Dauphin and Conception streets, was joined by Mrs. A., and they passed down Conception to Government, up it to Franklin, and thence across it to Church, where the homicide ensued as above stated. During the walk, the parties were observed by several persons, as engaged in lively and animated conversation. Mr. Andrews had stationed himself so as to see the couple when they started, had followed them at a distance, and, by walking rapidly, caught up with them at the spot designated.

Andrews denies any acquaintance with Donaldson, and says he never saw him until the fatal hour when he killed him. His wife avers that she did not know him to be the author of the letter, and only knew him by name, and that when they met, she did not know him by name, and that when they started. The brother of Donaldson charges upon the woman this deed of blood; and, from accounts, Mobile was in a state of ferment over this tragedy.

Andrews and his wife are both in jail.

New Orleans, lately, which resulted in Captain Worthington being dangerously wounded by his an-tagonist.

MURDER OF A NEGRO TRADER. We learn from the Goldsboro' (N. C.) Republican, that Mr. Tilghman Hunt, a negro trader, left that place for Fayetteville about five or six weeks ago, on a trading excursion, accompanied by Thomas Pitt, whom he had hired there to go with him. Nothing more was heard of either of the parties until some two weeks since, when Pitt made his appearance at Rocky Mount, where he belongs, with six negroes, two horses, a buggy, carryall, &c., and a large sum of money, supposed to be eight or ten thousand dollars. He remained there several days, figuring largely, as it appears, during which he purchased a set of bowling alleys and a negro. He gave several contradictory statements of the way in which he became possessed of so much money in so short a time; one that he had made it by trading, and another that it had been given him to On the day above indicated, Antonio, the father of Jeanette, had oriered her to take a certain handker chief off her head. On her having neglected to do so, he had some words with her, and subsequently beat her till he was tired. He then ordered four negro women to hold her down till he could beat her again; but she resisted, and the four women were unable to hold her. As the four negro women were going away, they heard Antonio cry out he was stabbed, and turning, they found that he had been severally wounded by Jeanette in the breast, the knife still remaining in the wound. This was before the negro men arrived to hold Jeanette. The father had hold of her hand at the time he was stabbed. The girl, on being questioned about the handkerchief, said that she had forgotten to take it off. Antonio died in about seventeen hours after he was wounded.'

Judge Larue gave a violent charge against the girl, to the jury of six slaveholders, in the course of which he said:—

'With reference to the punishment to be selected by the jury, he said that hard labor in the Penitentiary was no punishment at all to a slave; it was even here to go with him. Nothing more was heard of either of the parties until some two weeks since, when being questioned there had had had been severally and a large sum of money, supposed to be eight or ten thousand dollars. He remained there several days, figuring largely, as it appears, during which he purchased a set of bowling alleys and a new growly in which he became possessed of so much money in so short a time; one that he had made it by the difference of the parties and the way in which he became possessed of so much money in so short a time; one that he had made it by trading, and another that it had been given him to purchase negroes with. Finally, he started northward, giving the name of Garret to the county jail.

The negroes were examined, and admitted that Hunt had been killed by one of them, at the instigation of Pitt, he having promised them all of Hunt's sliver money, and to erry them

nothing at all. He was last heard of at Petersburg, where he continued to call himself Garret. Pitt is about 21 years of age, rather large and bony, with a considerable stoop, a little bow-legged, very light complexion, white eyebrows and eyelashes, and face very much freckled, upper lip and front teeth of the upper jaw long. Mr. Hunt was a citizen of Guilford county, N. C.—Richmond Rep.

The Goldsboro' Republican, of the 15th inst., states that an affray occurred, at Scotland Neck, Halifax county, on the 10th inst., between two men, by the names of Edmundson and Ellixson, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that a dog fight had occurred that day in a circus which was exhibiting there, that a quarrel ensued between the two in relation to it, which resulted in a fight, when Edmundson, after having been knocked down,

found murdered, his money all taken, as well as one of the carriage horses, and Hardy and the negro gone. The conclusion is that the negro, who had been very imprudently permitted to carry a bowie knife, stabled Smith from behind, and then relieved Hardy; and that the latter, as his hands were loose, also assisted. Strong efforts were making to arrest the murderers.

Death of a Philadelphian in an Affrax. Evad Baker, a builder, formerly of Philadelphia, was killed in New Orleans, in an affray with a man named Bryody, on the evening of the 4th inst. The deceased

A KENTUCKY FIGHT. In a recent pitched battle bull, their mother, and five sisters. The fight was fierce one, conducted with knives and clubs, which did not end till both parties were well nigh external till both parties were well nigh external till better the conducted with knives and clubs, which is the conducted with the conducted win

minsted.

Old Paine and his son George were found dead upon the ground—the former with thirteen and the latter with nine stabs in his body. The two other young Paines, and the Turnbulls, William and George, were also found upon the ground, all badly wounded, the former with knives and the latter with clubs. Several of the women were badly bruised and crippled.

EXCITEMENT AT LEXINGTON. We learn that so Knox county, was killed by one of his slaves a few days since. The Doctor was under the necessity of correcting one of his negro men for negigence or misconduct; the negro resisted, inflicting several stabs with a knife upon the person of the Doctor, resulting in his death about 24 hours afterwards. During the affray, after the Doctor had been stabbed, he succeeded in stabbing the negro man, so as to kill him immediately.

Murder in Mobile. James Donaldson, a highly respectable young gentleman of Mobile, was walking on Church street with a Mrs. Andrews, when he husband, A. Andrews, a jeweller on Dauphin street, overtook them, and exclaiming to Donaldson, 'Now, you d—d seoundrel, I have caught you,' immediately knocked him down with a stick, and, as he attempted to escape, drew a six-barrel revolving pistol, and crying out, 'Stop, or I will shoot you,' fired upon him twice. The first shot missed, but the second took effect in the upper part of the spine, just below the first vertebre of the neck, ranging upwards. Donaldson staggered a tew feet, and fell, completely paralyzed by the wound. He was taken up and carried into a house near by, where he died, and dying, protested he had done and thought no wrong.

The story is this. Andrews's wife was gay and thoughtless; his suspicions were excited; they quarrelled, and were dismissed from the hetel where the was on a serious darker. The name of the husband is not given.

Gipsey, was killed at New Orleans by Samuel McDowell, the engineer.

Punishment at the South. A slave woman at New Orleans, who committed a brutal assault upon a white girl, has been sentenced to receive twenty-five lashes immediately, and twenty-five on the 16th inst., two weeks solitary confinement, and to wear a three-pronged iron color for ninety days.



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